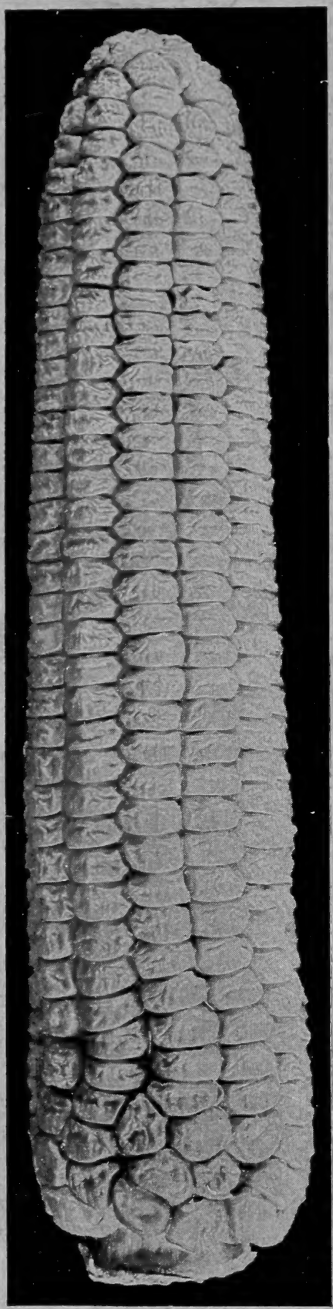


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

*Annual
Catalogue*



1913

HIGHEST GRADE
GARDEN AND FIELD
SEEDS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.



This Label sealing a Package is a Guarantee that it contains

Genuine Genesee Garden Seed

of the variety marked on the face of the package

Facsimile of Seal on Garden Seeds

The Reliable Cash Seed Store

**The Philips-Thompson
Company**

FOURTH & FRENCH STREETS
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Introductory



OUR SINCERE THANKS are due to our old customers, not only for their patronage, but for their kind words about us to neighbors and friends, resulting in an ever-widening circle of planters using our high-grade seeds.

We have always been firm believers in the idea, in its universal application, that the **best is none too good**, and it is particularly true of seeds, on the quality of which so much depends at the harvest-time. **After several years' experience, we can say more positively than ever before that the best seeds grown are sold under the brands**

GENUINE GENESEE GARDEN SEED GENUINE CROWN FIELD SEED

From all sides we have received the most flattering testimonials as to the high quality of these seeds. They germinate quickly, grow strongly and produce crops of highest quality and unusually large quantity.

But bear in mind that the seed is not everything; there must be forethought and judgment exercised by the planter in every detail, from the sowing of the seed to the harvesting of the crop. High quality of seed will not guarantee a good crop, but it is a long step in the right direction. One thing is very sure, cheap and poor seed will guarantee a poor crop.

Your attention is especially called to "Our Warranty," on page 1, and to a few remarks on page 19 as to high quality in Field Seeds as exemplified by the "Crown Brand."

We take pleasure in presenting to you this Catalogue, which we have aimed to make accurate and useful, and trust it may prove interesting and a practical help to all. We solicit your orders, which will have our best attention in every case.

Very truly yours,

January, 1913

THE PHILIPS-THOMPSON COMPANY

Remarks to Purchasers

READ CAREFULLY

Terms.—We pay cash for seeds and other goods listed in this Catalogue. We therefore sell for cash, except as may be arranged. Intending purchasers, unknown to us, if desiring credit, will be asked to establish their credit-standing through recognized agencies. This is but ordinary business prudence, and should not give offense to anyone.

Seeds by Mail.—Orders for packets or ounces will be sent by mail, postage free, at prices given. For larger quantities by mail, include in your remittance 8 cents per pound or 15 cts. per quart, to cover postage. **If you remit in postage, please send Parcel Post Stamps.**

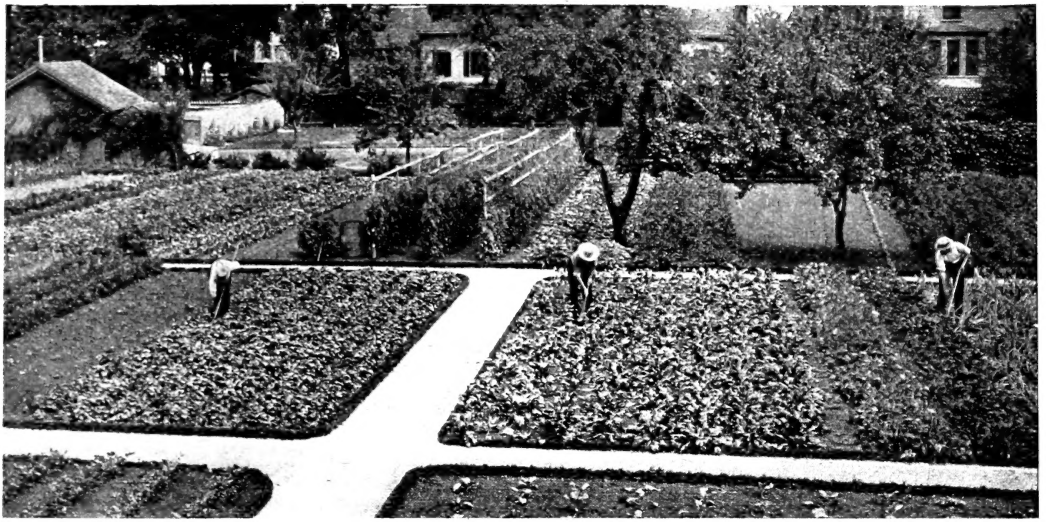
Deliveries.—We deliver by our own teams to city and nearby suburban points, and to express offices, railroad and boat lines, for shipment to out-of-town points.

Special Offer.—On orders amounting to \$5 or more, at prices given in this Catalogue, for any seeds listed on pages 1 to 17 (Potatoes and Onion Sets excepted), we will prepay freight charges to any point on regular railroad or boat lines in the Delaware-Maryland-Virginia peninsula, and to within 50 miles of Wilmington in other directions.

Free Bags.—The usual custom among seedsmen is to charge for bags, especially seamless bags for field seeds. We will follow this custom on seeds sold in bulk in the usual competitive way. **But on all seeds marked in this Catalogue as sold in sealed bags, no charge will be made for the bags.**

Seeds in Packets.—So much cheap commission packet seed is sold in these days, of doubtful age and undoubted poverty of quantity and quality, that packet seeds are in bad repute. It is no more than just to this department of our business to state that the seed in our sealed packets is of the same high quality as in our larger sealed bags.

Prices.—Great care has been taken to fix the prices in this Catalogue at the lowest level consistent with high quality. We hope to adhere to them throughout the season; but, should the market require it, we reserve the right to make any changes in price without previous notice.



Vegetable Seeds for 1913

Our Warranty. On the first cover page of this Catalogue is a facsimile of the seal used on bags containing Genuine Genesee Garden Seed. The seed put up and sold under this seal is guaranteed as to quality, so far as it is possible to guarantee any product that must pass through many human hands. Seed cannot be turned out by machinery and be practically perfect. Nature and man are the factors in the production of seed and its preparation for market, and both have their off-days when things go awry and the work is muddled. There can not be greater care than is taken to avoid mistakes in the growing and marketing of the **Genuine Genesee Garden Seed**; yet mistakes are possible, and we can bear the burden of them only to this extent:

If any one has bought a bag of the Genuine Genesee Garden Seed under an unbroken seal, has planted the seed and found it to be not as represented, and not satisfactory, we will either refund the money or will replace the seed with other seed of equal value either of the same or any other variety the purchaser may select.

Further than this we cannot go. We cannot guarantee a crop nor be responsible beyond the value of the seed sold. We rely on the honesty of our customers not to make unjust claims, and, on the other hand, we will be liberal in the treatment of all cases of crop-failure and unsatisfactory results.

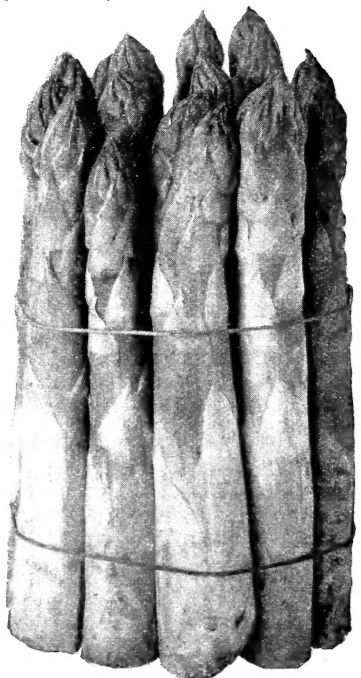
ASPARAGUS One ounce to 50 feet of row

Enrich the soil with liberal applications of well-rotted stable manure. Sow the seed early in the spring in drills 1 foot apart, and thin out the small plants to about 3 inches apart in the row. The next spring transplant them into a bed in rows 18 inches apart, 9 to 12 inches apart in the row. Keep the ground free of weeds and well cultivated, especially the first two years. It will require three years to get the bed well established, and it can then be counted on for twenty years' bearing. In addition to rich compost, or stable manure, apply annually our Special Asparagus Salt, ten bushels to the acre.

Below we list the four varieties of Asparagus that we consider the most desirable. Growers cannot fail to get good results by planting any one of the four; but in our opinion the **Genesee Thick-Stem** takes the lead on all points. This variety is of French origin. The shoots are extra large, tender and fine-flavored, and will always bring top market prices. The yield is enormous under favorable conditions, and a few acres set to this grand variety will give a larger net income than from almost any other crop.

Price-List of Asparagus Seed and Roots

	Seed			Roots	
	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.	100	1,000
Genesee Thick-Stem. As described above.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 80
Barr's Mammoth. A favorite variety; large shoots; fine quality..	10	20	50
Palmetto. Good yield; large shoots; a desirable variety.....	10	20	50
Conover's Colossal. An old favorite; shoots abundant, but not very large.....	10	20	50



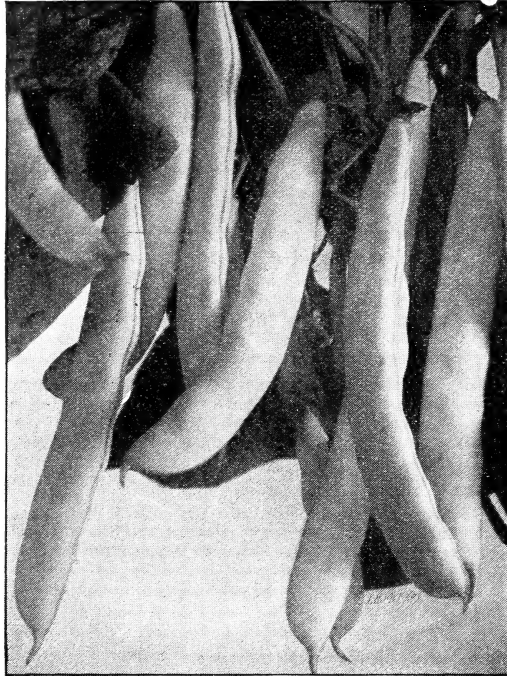
Genesee Thick-Stem Asparagus

NOTE.—Owing to the limited demand for Asparagus roots in this market, we do not keep them in stock, but have arranged with our grower to ship our orders immediately by express. Customers should anticipate their wants by at least four days, as usually that time elapses before the roots arrive. Prices of Asparagus roots vary with the market and will be quoted on application. We handle only two-year-old roots of the above varieties. Do not delay placing your order, as our grower is very often sold out before May 1; in fact, he could not fill our orders after April 25, in 1912.

BEANS, DWARF or BUSH One quart to 100 feet of row

Plant at intervals of two weeks from May 1 to August 15. In field culture the rows should be about 2½ feet apart, and in garden culture 18 inches apart. Drop or drill the seed 2 or 3 inches apart to a depth of 1 or 2 inches.

There are two main types of Bush Beans—**Green-podded varieties** and **Wax-podded varieties**. The two classes have many characteristics in common, as to their method of growth and the quantity and quality of product. As the names clearly indicate, one class produces green pods and the other yellow, or wax, pods; but with both the main object of planting is to obtain the greatest out-turn of pods that are free from stringiness and toughness when cooked. A few varieties are grown mainly for winter shelled Beans.



Genesee Kidney Wax Beans

In the price-list below and on the opposite page we have listed the varieties that are most largely planted in this section. While all these varieties are desirable and give excellent results to the planter, there are two varieties, one in each class, that are, in our opinion, preëminent:

In the Green-Pod class, the **GIANT SNAP-SHORT**. In the Wax-Pod class, the **GENESEE KIDNEY WAX**. We recommend these two varieties above all others.

LIMA BEANS, Dwarf or Bush

Under this head we will list this year only two varieties. There are a few other kinds, but for quantity and quality of product they are not in the same class with the two we recommend—**Fordhook**, or **Dreer's Improved Bush Lima**, and **Genesee New Century Bush Lima**. Both of these varieties grow in true bush-form, stand up well and show very little tendency to run. The well-filled pods are borne in great clusters, while the Beans have a highly appetizing flavor.

POLE or RUNNING BEANS

One quart will plant 100 to 175 hills

The various sorts of Pole Beans should be planted a week or two later than the early dwarf kinds. The Limas, especially, should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm. Plant in hills 3 feet apart, and 1 or 2 inches deep, five or six seeds to each hill, and thin to three plants to each hill. Beans of a flat shape will come up more readily if planted with the "eye" down.

There are three types of Pole Limas, the round, thick Lima, the very broad, flat kind, and intermediate between these two, neither as broad as the one nor as thick as the other. We are not partial to the broad, flat Lima, and it is for that reason that we recommend the following two varieties: **Genesee Early Lima** and

Dreer's Improved Pole Lima. The first-named, though called an early Lima, is good for planting any time of the Lima Bean season, early or late. It has some of the characteristics of the well-known "King of the Garden," but we think it is a decided improvement on it.

Price-List of All Varieties of Beans

On orders to be sent by mail add 15 cts. per quart to cover postage

	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
DWARF GREEN-PODDED			
GENESEE EXTRA-EARLY. Round pod; may be planted quite early.....	\$0 25	\$1 60	
GIANT SNAP-SHORT. Round pod; great producer; fine quality.....	25	1 50	\$5 50
STRINGLESS VALENTINE. Round pod; the very highest type of Valentine.....	25	1 40	5 00
Boston Pea, or Navy. The small, white Bean, used shelled.....	15	90	3 25
Large White Marrow. The large, white Bean, like the former except in size.....	20	1 20	4 25
DWARF WAX-PODDED			
BRITTLE WHITE WAX. Oval pod; white Bean; many good points.....	25	1 60	6 00
GENESEE KIDNEY WAX. Round pod; speckled Bean; very productive; fine quality....	25	1 60	6 00
MAMMOTH RUST-PROOF WAX. Oval pod; large, black Bean; profuse bearer.....	25	1 50	5 50
GENESEE GOLDEN WAX. Flat pod; speckled Bean; the best strain.....	25	1 60	6 00
PROLIFIC BLACK WAX. Round pod; black Bean; improvement on German Wax.....	25	1 60	6 00
Currie's Rust-proof Wax. Oval pod; black Bean; good bearer.....	25	1 40	5 25
DWARF or BUSH LIMAS. Short crop			
FORDHOOK, or DREER'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA. Round, thick Bean; fine in every way.....	40	2 75	10 00
GENESEE NEW CENTURY BUSH LIMA. Broader Bean, but also thick through; finest quality.....	35	2 50	9 50

ALL VARIETIES IN CAPITAL LETTERS ARE GENUINE GENESEE STOCK

Prices of Pole Lima Beans

	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
GENESEE EARLY LIMA. Medium-broad Bean, thick through; heavy yielder; fine quality.....	\$0 25	\$1 70	\$6 50
DREER'S IMPROVED POLE LIMA. Round, thick Bean; deservedly popular.....	25	1 70	6 50
KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. Medium size, thick through; good producer.....	25	1 70	6 50
GENESEE MAMMOTH LIMA. Large, flat Bean; very best of its kind.....	25	1 70	6 50
Large White Lima. Similar to the former, but not its equal.....	25	1 60	6 00
Jersey Lima. Another large, flat Bean of good average quality.....	25	1 60	6 00

BEETS

One ounce to 50 feet of row

TABLE VARIETIES

Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks for a succession up to the last of July. Sow in well-enriched, finely harrowed soil, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep. When well up, thin to about 4 inches apart, the young Beets pulled out being excellent for greens.

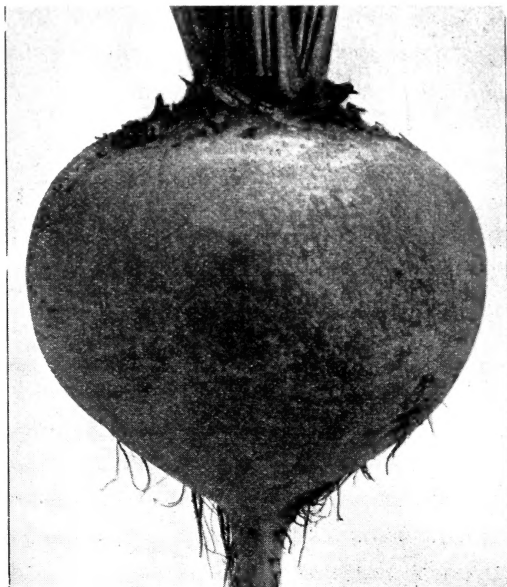
The characteristics of a good Beet may be summed up as follows: Good yielder and fine quality; sweet-flavored, crisp, juicy and fine-grained; color, rich blood-red; smooth skin; top and tap-root both small. The varieties that correspond most closely to this description are the **Lightning Blood** and **Crosby's Extra-Early Egyptian** for very early planting; **Genesee Early Blood** and **Genesee All-Seasons** for medium and late planting. We can conscientiously recommend these four varieties to give the most satisfactory results, and we do not think they are surpassed or even equaled by some other much-talked-of and widely advertised varieties.

STOCK-FEEDING BEETS

Five to six pounds to an acre

No crop equals Sugar or Mangel Beets for feeding stock, especially milch cows, during the winter, keeping them in healthy condition, and inducing a larger flow of milk than can be obtained by twice the cost in dry feed alone. Sow seed from April 15 to June 15 in drills 2 feet apart; afterward thin out to 9 in. apart in the row.

Some growers want roots very rich in sugar with a fair average yield, in which case they can not do better than to plant the **Genesee Improved Sugar Beet**. Others want to obtain an immense yield per acre, without much regard to very high percentage of sugar. This result can best be obtained by planting one or the other of the Giant Mangels, **Genesee Golden Giant Mangel** or **Genesee Red Giant Mangel**, according as one prefers a yellow-fleshed or red-fleshed root. Both of these varieties give splendid results and are highly paying investments for the dairy farm.



Genesee Early Blood Beet

Price-List of All Varieties of Beets

Ask for price on 5 lbs. of a variety

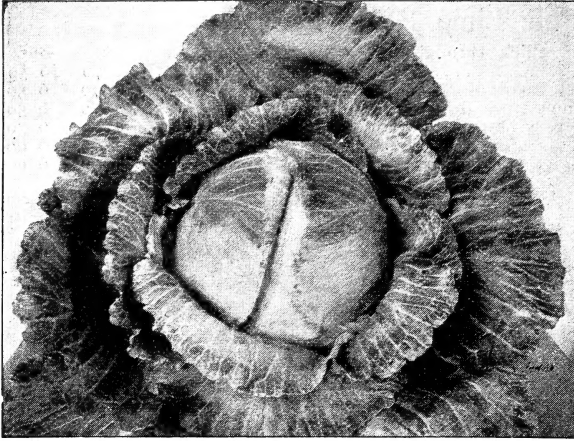
	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
LIGHTNING BLOOD. Round, smooth, blood-red, fine-grained, sweet; very early.....	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 10
CROSBY'S EXTRA-EARLY EGYPTIAN. Broad, tapering root, deep blood-red; fine.....	10	30	1 00
GENESEE EARLY BLOOD. Round, tapering root, blood-red; heavy yielder; fine quality.....	10	30	1 00
GENESEE ALL-SEASONS. Bright red, very productive; best quality; long keeper.....	10	30	1 00
Extra-Early Eclipse. Good early Beet; round, with small top.....	10	30	1 00
Bastian's Early Turnip. Red flesh zoned with lighter rings; good quality.....	10	30	1 00
Edmand's Early Blood. Blood-red, turnip-shaped root; quite popular.....	10	30	1 00
Lentz's Blood. Very largely planted locally. Rich color; good quality.....	10	30	90
STOCK BEETS			
GENESEE IMPROVED SUGAR. Very rich in sugar; good yield; keeps well.....	05	15	40
GENESEE GOLDEN GIANT MANGEL. Oblong roots; immense yield; fine quality; keeps into spring.....	05	15	40
GENESEE RED GIANT MANGEL. Enormously productive; best quality; late keeper.....	05	15	40
Lane's Imperial Sugar. A Sugar Beet of good general qualities.....	05	15	40
Golden Tankard Mangel. Very largely planted; a desirable Mangel.....	05	15	40
Long Red Mangel. Heavy yielder and next in value to Genesee Red Giant.....	05	15	40

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One ounce to 2,000 plants

Sprouts resemble small cabbages growing closely on the stalk of the plant, and are highly esteemed for boiling during the winter months. Plant like cabbage.

Improved Half-Dwarf. (In sealed bags.) Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.60.



Perfect Late Flat Dutch, Genuine Genesee Stock

round, somewhat flattened, firm and fine-grained. For the winter store three varieties are preëminent—**Danish Ballhead**, **Perfect Late Flat Dutch**, and **Perfect Late Drumhead**. The first-named produces round heads, not large, but solid and long-keeping. It is not generally popular but has a few very firm friends. The **Flat Dutch** and **Drumhead** of the **Perfect** strain are the main reliance for winter Cabbage. Of the Savoy and Red types, two varieties only need be considered, —**Genesee New Savoy** and **Mammoth Rock Red**. They are decidedly the best of their kind.

Price-List of All Varieties of Cabbage. Very short crop

	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Produces very early, solid, cone-shaped heads.....	\$0 25	\$0 80	\$2 75
GENESEE EARLY SOLID. The best early, round-head variety; firm, fine quality; good yield.....	25	80	2 75
GENESEE MIDSEASON. Larger and later than the former but equally solid and fine-grained; very productive.....	25	80	2 75
DANISH BALLHEAD. Very solid; medium-sized round heads; wonderful keeper; fine texture.....	25	80	2 75
PERFECT LATE FLAT DUTCH. Heavy, round heads, somewhat flattened; solid, fine-grained; sure header; long keeper.....	25	70	2 25
PERFECT LATE DRUMHEAD. Extra-large, solid heads. The best of the Drumhead type.....	25	70	2 25
GENESEE NEW SAVOY. The highest type of Savoy Cabbage; no equal.....	25	80	2 75
MAMMOTH ROCK RED. The best of the red Cabbages. Plant no other.....	25	80	2 75
Early Winnigstadt. A small, cone-shaped variety.....	20	60	2 00
Charleston Wakefield. Later than the Early Jersey Wakefield.....	25	70	2 25
Allhead Early and Early Flat Dutch. Two flat-headed, early varieties; very similar.....	25	70	2 25
Surehead. Highly esteemed by many planters.....	25	70	2 25
Flat Dutch. A good strain of this winter Cabbage; medium head; fully equal to the strain usually sold by seedsmen, but it is not the Genuine Genesee stock.....	20	50	1 75

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce for 2,000 plants

An extra-rich soil is essential for the successful cultivation of this delicious vegetable. Plant and cultivate the same as for cabbage, watering liberally during dry weather. Liquid manure is beneficial.

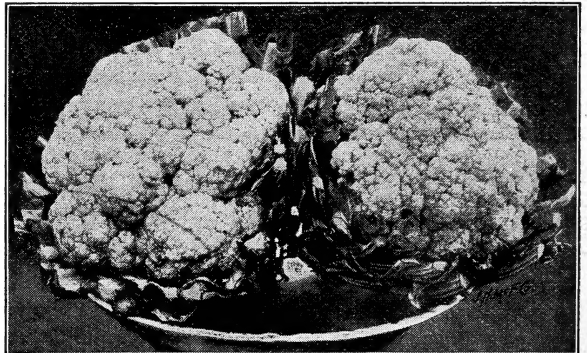
NOTE.—We have this year imported our Cauliflower seed direct from the Holland grower, so as to avoid the risks of getting it through second hands.

GENESEE EARLY PRIZE. (In sealed bags.) The earliest and most reliable variety. A sure header. Under favorable conditions every plant will form a large, solid, perfect head of the finest table quality. Fine for planting in succession throughout the season, as it is equally good for early or late planting. ¼pkt. 10 cts., full pkt. 25 cts., oz. \$3.
Early Snowball. Good, but not equal to the former. Full pkt. 25 cts., oz. \$2.50.

CORN SALAD

One ounce to 150 feet of row

Sow early in the spring in rows 1 foot apart. Ready for use in eight weeks. For spring use, sow in September, and winter over exactly as spinach.
Large-seeded. The best variety. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.



Genesee Early Prize Cauliflower

ALL VARIETIES IN CAPITAL LETTERS ARE GENUINE GENESEE STOCK

CARROT

One ounce to 100 feet of row

Sow the seed in finely cultivated ground as soon as it becomes warm and settled in the spring. In garden planting, put the seed half an inch deep in rows 15 inches apart, and thin to about 5 inches apart in the row. Avoid sowing on newly manured ground, as it tends to produce forked roots.

- Selected Early Scarlet.** This is the best early variety, either for forcing or for outdoor planting.
- GENESEE HALF-LONG.** A handsome cylinder-shaped Carrot, smooth; flesh of fine texture, with little core, and a heavy producer.
- GENESEE THICK-SET.** This variety resembles somewhat the last named, but has a larger diameter, hence its name. For planting where the soil is not very deep and the subsoil stiff it has no equal. In fact, it is an exceedingly desirable variety, giving a large out-turn of roots excellent for either table or stable.
- Improved Long Orange.** A very desirable Carrot for garden or field culture.

Price-List of Carrots

	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Selected Early Scarlet	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 80
Genesee Half-long	10	25	80
Genesee Thick-Set	10	25	80
Improved Long Orange	10	25	80
Guerrande, or Oxheart. A good Carrot for table or feeding..	10	25	75

CELERY GROWN IN FRANCE

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants

Sow in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work in April. In June or July, transplant into rows 3 feet apart for the dwarf varieties, 4 feet for the larger sorts, and from 6 to 9 inches apart in the row. In transplanting, be careful to keep the ball of soil attached to the roots, and in setting the plant in the trench, press the earth firmly about the roots with the foot. In dry weather, water liberally, using liquid manure occasionally. About August 15, begin earthing up, taking care to prevent the soil falling into the heart of the plant. Continue this until the plants are thoroughly blanched.

- Improved White Plume.** A very early variety that blanches by simply tying the stalks together, with a slight earthing up. Its beautiful color, crispness and fine flavor make it a general favorite, and it has no superior for fall and early winter use.
- Golden Self-blanching.** This wonderfully fine variety, as its name indicates, requires but slight earthing up. It attains a large size, but is very stocky and robust, and of a beautiful waxy golden color, solid and crisp; rich, nutty flavor. It is the best keeper of the self-blanching varieties.
- GENESEE DWARF GOLDEN.** A superior half-dwarf variety, excelling in productiveness and flavor. It may be planted for early or late crops with equal success, but is especially desirable as a late Celery on account of its splendid keeping quality.
- GENESEE GIANT.** The very best of the large Celeries for keeping through the winter. It requires to be well earthed up in order to blanch successfully, but the results are so satisfactory that the labor is well repaid. The stalks are broad, thick, crisp and stringless, of a fine nutty flavor. It makes large and attractive bunches, selling well in any market, all through the winter and even into the spring.
- Winter Queen.** This variety is well named, as it excels as a long keeper. Even as late as May, when all other Celeries are usually done, it is frequently seen on the market selling at a high price. The plant is beautiful in appearance, of close habit and compact growth, and blanches to a beautiful cream-white.



Genesee Giant Celery

Price-List of All Varieties of Celery

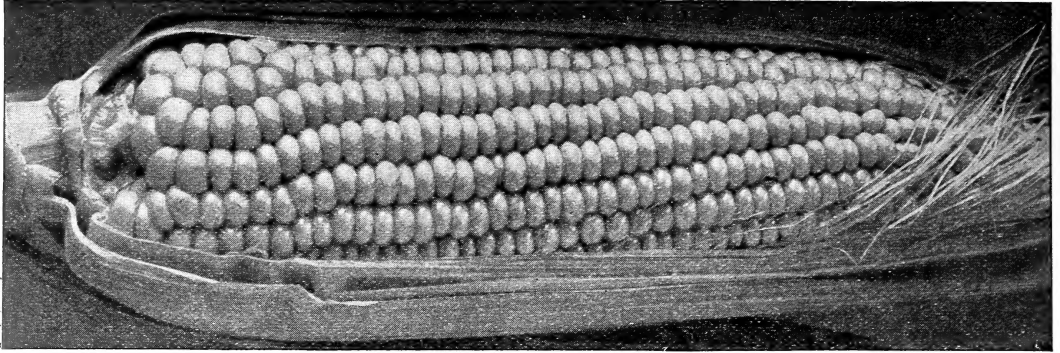
	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Improved White Plume. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
Golden Self-blanching. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	1 25		
Genesee Dwarf Golden. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	20	50	1 75
Genesee Giant. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	20	50	1 75
Winter Queen. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	20	50	1 75
Giant Pascal. A large winter Celery, blanching well.....	20	50	1 75
Flavoring. Good clean seed for use in soups and relishes.....	05	10	30

CRESS

A pungent plant, used as salad, and for garnishing.

- Extra-curled, or Peppercress.** Sow in the spring very thickly in shallow drills and repeat often, as it soon runs to seed. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
- Water Cress.** Requires running water or pond, where it grows with little care. Oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. \$1.

ALL VARIETIES IN CAPITAL LETTERS ARE GENUINE GENESEE STOCK



Genesee Early Sugar Corn

SUGAR CORN CONNECTICUT-GROWN

One quart for 200 hills

Plant in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way, according to the variety, or in drills 4 feet apart, and about 9 inches apart in the row. Be sure to put in plenty of seed, and be equally sure to thin out, so that there will not be more than three stalks to the square yard. Break off all side shoots. The Adams' may be planted early in April, but it is a great mistake to plant the Sugar varieties until the ground is thoroughly warm.

There are unquestionably many excellent varieties of Sugar Corn, but if we were asked to select two varieties that would cover the whole season's needs and give the most satisfactory results under all conditions, we would unhesitatingly name **Genesee Early Sugar** and **Improved Evergreen**. The first-named produces larger ears than other varieties of early Sugar Corn, in fact nearly as large as the late varieties. It is very hardy, and may be planted almost as early as the Adams and other like varieties, while it surpasses them so far in quality that they are unsalable as soon as the **Genesee Early** comes on the market.

The **Improved Evergreen** is a type of the Stowell's Evergreen that has been developed by following in the footsteps of Mr. Stowell in his evolution of the variety that bears his name. The Stowell's Evergreen, as now generally sold, has deteriorated in some respects, and it was therefore necessary to get back nearer to the original type. This has been accomplished in developing this splendid variety, the **Improved Evergreen**.

Price-List of All Varieties of Corn

On orders to be sent by mail add 15 cts. per quart to cover postage

	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
GENESEE EARLY SUGAR. Large ears, very sugary. Plant early and often.	\$0 20	\$1 20	\$4 50
NEW ENGLAND SUGAR. Medium early, very productive, extra-fine quality.	20	1 20	4 50
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Ears medium size, grains small, set irregularly; sweetest.	20	1 20	4 50
IMPROVED EVERGREEN. Best Sugar Corn in all respects. Do not plant early.	20	1 20	4 50
MAMMOTH SUGAR. An excellent variety for late planting; very large, sweet ears.	20	1 20	4 50
Adams' Extra-Early. Small ears, first in the market. Not Sugar Corn.	15	80	3 00
Adams' Early. Larger ears, a week later. To sell it, it must come before Sugar Corn.	15	80	3 00
Stabler's Early. A good early Sugar Corn; good-sized ears.	20	1 10	4 00
Golden Bantam. Early; medium ears, yellowish grain; sweet.	20	1 10	4 00
Squantum. Medium-early variety; large, thick ears; fine quality.	20	1 10	4 00
Stowell's Evergreen. The standard variety. This is a first-class strain.	15	1 00	3 50
Late Mammoth. A standard late variety. Extra-large ears; good quality.	20	1 10	4 00
White Rice Pop Corn. Produces pearl-white ears with pointed grains.	20	1 10	4 00

CUCUMBER

One ounce to 50 hills

Cucumbers succeed best in warm, rich, sandy loam. Do not plant in the open ground until there is a prospect of settled warm weather. Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way, prepared previously by mixing thoroughly a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. When all danger from insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving three or four of the strongest to the hill.

The main uses of the Cucumber are two-fold: To slice as a table vegetable, and for pickling. Most varieties may be used for both purposes, but the two varieties that surpass all others for slicing are the **Improved White Spine** and the **Improved Long Green**. In both the flesh is crisp, tender and fine-flavored. They are sure croppers and, in fact, excel in all desirable points. The fruit of both varieties, and especially the latter, also makes fine pickles when pulled half-grown. The best variety to plant for pickles only is the **Genesee Pickle**.

Price-List of All Varieties of Cucumbers

	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
GENESEE SHORT GREEN. For hothouse or early outdoors. Fine sliced and for pickles.	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 80
IMPROVED WHITE SPINE. The best variety for early planting.	10	25	80
IMPROVED LONG GREEN. For main-crop planting it is unequaled.	10	25	80
GENESEE PICKLE. The variety that produces the "perfect pickle".	10	25	80
EVERBEARING. Will continue bearing through a long season. Good pickles.	10	25	80
GHERKIN, or BUR. Very prolific, small fruits thickly covered with spines.	15	50	1 50
Early Frame. A good early variety for slicing or pickles.	10	25	70
White Spine. The old standard variety; good quality and bearer.	10	25	70
Long Green. Well known, but not equal to the Improved, listed above.	10	25	70
Jersey Pickle. Largely grown for pickles; not equal to Genesee Pickle.	10	25	70
Green Prolific. A good pickling Cucumber; well-shaped fruit.	10	25	70

ALL VARIETIES IN CAPITAL LETTERS ARE GENUINE GENESEE STOCK

EGGPLANT One ounce for 1,000 plants

Sow early in the spring in hotbeds, or in window-boxes, and plant out after the weather becomes warm and settled, from 2 to 3 feet apart.

GENESEE EARLY BEAUTY. (In sealed bags.) A variety of recent introduction that bids fair to displace every other kind. It is extremely early, maturing its fruit at least ten days before the New York Improved Large Purple, and thus commands the most desirable market period, while the whole crop comes to full size before being caught by frost. The skin is throughout a lustrous purplish black, giving great beauty to the large, finely shaped, solid fruit. The plants grow in broad, sturdy bushes, bearing abundantly. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20.

New York Improved Large Purple. A standard variety of good quality. Oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

ENDIVE One ounce to 150 feet of row

For early supply sow in April. The main sowings are made in June and July, in rows 1 foot apart. Thin out to 9 inches apart in the rows. When the plants are grown, gather up the leaves and tie together the tips with a string, thus blanching the inner leaves.

Improved Green Curled. (In sealed bags.) Much superior to the old type of Green Curled. The leaves are finely cut and curled, giving the plant a rich, mossy appearance. The large, white heart is fleshy and tender. This variety is equally good for early or late planting and may supersede every other kind. Oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

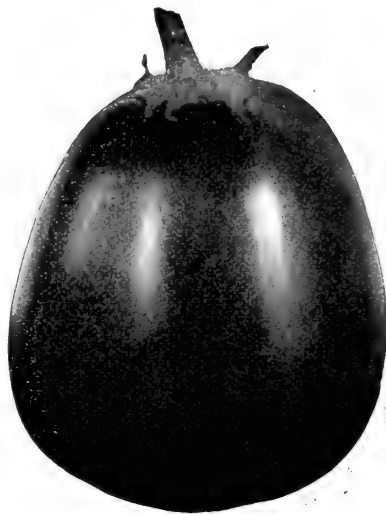
GOURDS

These are plants that have the peculiar characteristic of producing seed-vessels that, when matured and dried, are useful for many household and farm purposes.

Japanese Nest-Egg. (In sealed bags.) These exactly resemble the eggs of hens, making capital nest-eggs, as they do not break and are not injured by wet or cold. Quite ornamental. Oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

The Dipper. (In sealed bags.) Named for its resemblance to that utensil. The capacity varies from a quart to a pint, and the handle is 6 to 12 inches long. Oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Sugar-Trough. (In sealed bags.) This variety grows somewhat pear-shaped, and, by sawing off across near the middle, large dishes or buckets may be made, holding 2 to 10 gallons each. The shell when dried, is light, but thick and hard, and will last for years. Oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.



Genesee Early Beauty Eggplant

KALE

One ounce for 2,000 plants

Sow the latter part of April or early in May, in prepared beds, covering the seed thinly and evenly. Transplant in June and treat like cabbage. The varieties are all hardy, and are best when touched with frost.

GENESEE GREEN-CURLED. (In sealed bags.) This is the best variety of Kale for productiveness, quality and beauty of appearance. The leaves are beautifully curled and wrinkled, of a bright green color, while the plant is hardy and will stand out uninjured through any cold weather not below zero. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Dwarf German Green. A well-known variety of good quality. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 65 cts.

Green Curled Scotch. A good Kale, but not equal to Genesee Green Curled, described above. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 65 cts.

Imperial Long-standing. Liked by some growers, but not largely planted. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 70 cts.

KOHLRABI

One ounce to 150 feet of row

A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and the turnip. Sow seed in May or June, in rows 18 inches apart, thinning out to 8 inches apart in the rows. Culture is about the same as for turnips.

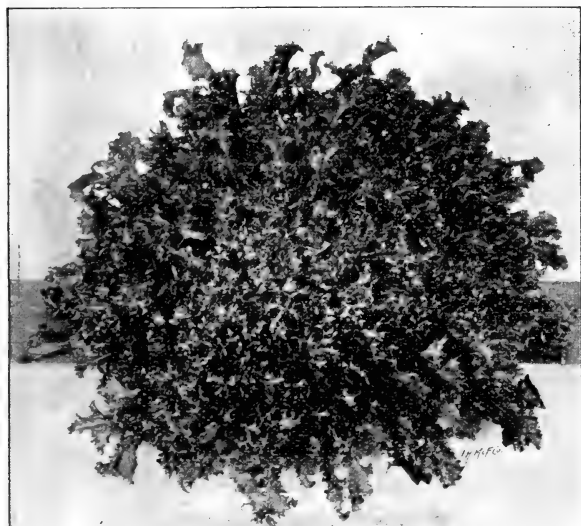
Early White Vienna. (In sealed bags.) This produces early bulbs, rather small, but in great number, while the flesh is white, tender, and of finest quality. The very best of all varieties. Oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

LEEK

One ounce for 1,000 plants

Sow as early in the spring as practicable, in rows 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart. When 6 or 8 inches high, transplant to rows 10 inches apart each way, as deep as possible, so that the necks may be blanched.

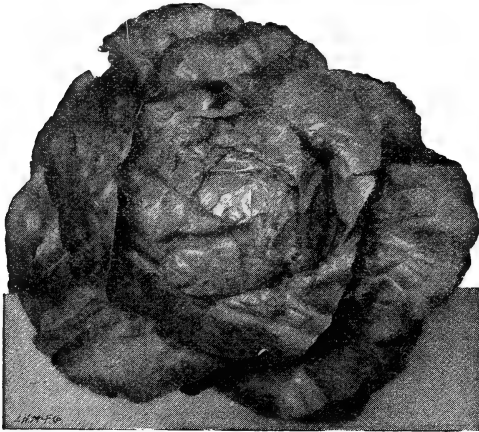
Large American Flag. (In sealed bags.) This is a strong-growing variety, producing large, thick stems of mild flavor. A particularly fine market variety, always bringing good prices. Oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.



Improved Green Curled Endive

LETTUCE One ounce for 3,000 plants

The seed may be sown in the open ground in mid-September and transplanted to coldframes as soon as large enough to handle, being wintered over the same as early cabbage. For setting out in the spring, sow the seed in hotbeds in February, or in coldframes in March. For the main crop, sow every three weeks from April 15 to August 15, in rows 1 foot apart, and thin out plants to 1 foot apart in the row.



Genesee Wonderful Lettuce

general summer crop. The Wonderful produces the largest heads, and both yield the finest solid heads, with inner leaves exceedingly sweet, tender and crisp, and outer leaves light green and palatable, having no bitter taste, as is sometimes noticed in summer Lettuce. Both are sure headers and slow to run to seed. Neither of them is so desirable for forcing and early outdoor culture as Genesee Butter and Big Boston.

GENESEEE ICEBERG. A new variety that has shown splendid results for summer culture. It is unquestionably the most beautiful Lettuce in cultivation. The extremely solid heads are formed by closely infolding leaves, thoroughly blanched by their natural formation and exceedingly tender and crisp, even when matured in the hottest days of summer. Surrounding this head are large, curly leaves of a beautiful light green color.

GENESEEE EARLY CURLED. This variety does not form heads, but makes large, compact bunches of light green leaves with finely curled or fringed edges. Its delicious quality and handsome appearance make it the most popular non-heading market variety to come in late in the season after the head Lettuces are exhausted. It is useful also for outdoor planting early in the spring.

Big Boston. This is a fine forcing variety for coldframes during the winter months, as it produces heads of very large size, and succeeds better in a cooler temperature than most forcing strains. The large heads are beautifully blanched and of superior quality. Heads well in the open ground during the cool weather of spring or fall, and is one of the earliest varieties in outdoor culture.

GENESEEE BUTTER. A variety of great value along the same lines as the one just described. The heads are not quite so large as the Big Boston, but they are very solid, buttery, white within and beautifully green without. Either the Genesee Butter or the Big Boston, if grown from seed of the Genuine Genesee Strain, sold under the seal shown on the front cover, may be relied upon to give the utmost satisfaction for winter forcing or early outdoor culture.

GENESEEE WONDERFUL, and IMPROVED HANSON are the two best varieties for outdoor culture for the largest heads, and both yield the finest solid heads, with inner leaves exceedingly sweet, tender and crisp, and outer leaves light green and palatable, having no bitter taste, as is sometimes noticed in summer Lettuce. Both are sure headers and slow to run to seed. Neither of them is so desirable for forcing and early outdoor culture as Genesee Butter and Big Boston.

Price-List of All Varieties of Lettuce

	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Genesee Early Curled. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
Big Boston. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	10	30	1 00
Genesee Butter. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	10	30	1 00
Genesee Wonderful. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	10	30	1 00
Improved Hanson. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	10	30	1 00
Genesee Iceberg. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	10	30	1 00
Early Curled Silesia, or Simpson. A loose-leaved kind.....	10	25	90
Grand Rapids. A popular loose-headed variety.....	10	25	90
Speckled Dutch Butter. A good forcing Lettuce.....	10	25	90
Paris White Cos. Upright, narrow leaves. Does not head.....	10	30	1 00



Big Boston and Genesee Butter Lettuce

ALL VARIETIES IN CAPITAL LETTERS ARE GENUINE GENESEEE STOCK

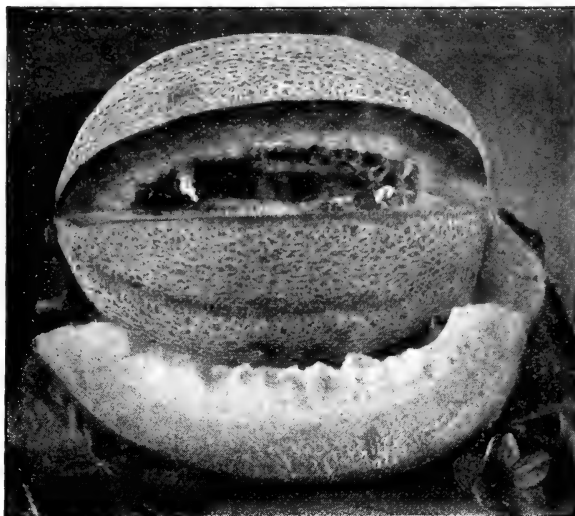
MUSKMELON

(CANTALOUPE)

One ounce for 80 hills

Melons thrive best in a moderately enriched, light soil. After all danger of frost is over, plant the seed in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, 10 to 12 seeds to the hill. When well up, and all danger from insects is past, pull all but three or four plants. Pinch off the ends of the leading shoots to induce early fruiting.

Of all the varieties of Cantaloupe on the market the two that we consider most desirable, especially for the home-garden, are the **Improved Jenny Lind** and the **Genesee Golden Gem**. The Jenny Lind is the smaller of the two, and is known by the button that is more or less marked on the blossom end. Both varieties, in their improved strain as here offered, are the highest type of the small, round Melon of the most delicate and delicious flavor and both are good bearers. The most widely known Melon is the **Rocky Ford**, but we do not consider it the equal, at least for this locality, of the **Genesee Golden Gem**. There are two varieties of medium size that will give the very best results either for the home- or market-garden, viz., **Salmon-Flesh Genesee** and **Green-Flesh Genesee**. Among the large kinds two varieties excel—**Montreal Market** and **Bay View**. Both are great bearers and the quality is fine for such large melons.



Genesee Golden Gem Muskmelon

Price-List of All Varieties of Muskmelon

	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
IMPROVED JENNY LIND. The great Jersey melon for early market.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 80
GENESEE GOLDEN GEM. Almost round, heavily netted, extra-fine quality.....	10	25	80
ROCKY FORD. Universally planted and generally desirable. True Colorado strain.....	10	25	80
SALMON-FLESH GENESEE. Medium size, slightly oblong; rich salmon flesh.....	10	25	80
GREEN-FLESH GENESEE. Closely resembling the Salmon, except in color of flesh.....	10	25	80
MONTREAL MARKET. Very large, round; flesh thick and tasty.....	10	25	80
BAY VIEW. Large, oblong; best of the Muskmelon type.....	10	25	80
Netted Gem. A green-fleshed, round melon of good quality.....	10	25	70
Miller's Cream. A salmon-fleshed melon, slightly oblong; good quality.....	10	25	80

WATERMELON

One ounce for 30 hills

Treat the same as cantaloupe, except that the seed should be planted twice the distance apart each way.

We have no hesitation in naming the **Genesee Sweet** as the best Watermelon for the family-garden or home-market. The rind of this Melon is thin and rather brittle, so that it is not satisfactory for shipping long distances; but for home use and for nearby markets it has no equal. Two excellent Melons for the market-garden, either for the home-trade or for shipping, are the **Improved Dixie** and **Genesee Icing**. They resemble each other except in color of rind, the former being dark green, mottled, and the latter light green, mottled. Both are of excellent quality and desirable in every way. The great shipping Melon is the **Triumph**. The rind is very dark green, and is hard and tough, making it sure to carry long distances without injury. It grows to very large size and its quality is superior to other large melons.

Price-List of All Varieties of Watermelon

	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
GENESEE SWEET. Oblong, good size, dark green; flesh bright scarlet, solid, sugary.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 70
IMPROVED DIXIE. Oblong, large size, dark green, mottled; excellent quality.....	10	25	70
GENESEE ICING. Like Dixie in shape and quality, but light green.....	10	25	70
TRIUMPH. Short, oblong, very thick through. Best shipping melon.....	10	25	70
Round Light Icing. The well-known light green melon.....	10	20	60
Gray Monarch. Resembles Icing in color; oblong form.....	10	20	60
Kolb's Gem. Good shipper; medium quality.....	10	20	50
Kleckley Sweets. A good melon for the home-garden.....	10	20	60
COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON. The finest for preserving; flesh white, fine-grained, solid.....	10	25	70

NASTURTIUM

One ounce to 15 feet of row

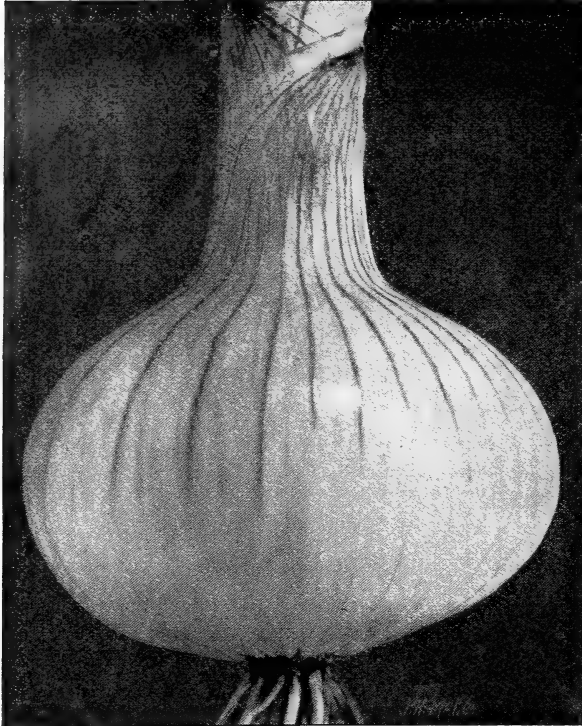
When listed under vegetable seeds, Nasturtiums are intended to be grown for the seed-pods, which, if picked young, make excellent pickles. Plant late in the spring and train on fences or trellises. Very little attention is needed in growing Nasturtiums, as the vines, once started, take care of themselves and grow luxuriantly.

Tall, or Major. (In sealed bags.) Mixed varieties that grow the seed-pods most abundantly. Our strain, while serving this utilitarian purpose, is also highly ornamental in both flowers and leaves. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

For greater variety and more vivid colorings, see Nasturtiums, under Flower Seeds.

ALL VARIETIES IN CAPITAL LETTERS ARE GENUINE GENESEE STOCK

ONION



Mammoth Yellow Prizetaker Onion

The Onion thrives best in a rather deep, rich, loamy soil. The ground should be prepared the previous autumn by plowing or spading in deeply a heavy dressing of well-rotted stable manure. As early in the spring as possible, work the ground until mellow and finely pulverized. Sow the seed in drills about 18 inches apart. Cover lightly with fine soil and press down with the back of a spade or a light roller; in larger operations use a seed drill. Keep the ground free from weeds, taking care not to cover the bulbs with dirt or disturb them by too close or careless working.

There are two methods of growing Onions. The most common method is to grow the small Onions, or "sets," one year, winter them over and put out these sets the next season. The other method, which is rapidly coming into favor, is to produce the large Onions in one season direct from the seed. As the growing of the sets is a business of itself, and is done on a large scale in certain localities, it is customary for most planters to buy their sets each season, as it is found to cost less than to undertake to grow them on a small scale.

To grow sets, sow in drills 30 to 40 pounds of seed to the acre. If sown thinner the bulbs will grow too large. The best varieties to plant for sets are the **Yellow Dutch**, **Improved Silverskin**, and **Early Red**. These resemble each other in everything except color. Gather the sets in the fall, and winter over by spreading thinly on a dry floor, giving plenty of ventilation.

To grow large Onions direct from the seed, sow 5 to 6 pounds to the acre. After the plants are well set, thin out to about 3 inches apart in the row so as to give the bulbs space to grow to full size. The yield will be enormous.

on rich ground if the right varieties are planted. The best varieties to plant for this purpose are the **Genesee Yellow Globe**, **Genesee White Globe**, and **Red Wethersfield**. All three varieties are of the very finest quality, produce immense crops of bulbs that will keep till the next season, and differ mainly in the color of the outside skin. There is also a slight divergence in form, the yellow and white are perfect globe-shaped, while the red is somewhat flattened in shape. Then there are two varieties that are planted for fall and early winter use, viz., the **Mammoth Yellow Prizetaker** and **Mammoth Silver King**. These produce immense Onions of the finest form and mild flavor, but are not long keepers. They should, therefore, be disposed of by the middle of the winter.

Price-List of All Varieties of Onions

	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
YELLOW DUTCH. Best yellow Onion for sets. Fine form, size and quality.....	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
IMPROVED SILVERSKIN. Best white Onion for sets. Fine shape and size; mild flavor.....	20	60	2 00
EARLY RED. Best red Onion for sets. Form and size like the former two; quality excellent.....	15	40	1 25
GENESEE YELLOW GLOBE. Bulbs large size, fine form; splendid quality; long keeper.....	15	50	1 75
GENESEE WHITE GLOBE. Like the Yellow in all respects except color of skin.....	20	60	2 00
LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. Bulbs somewhat flattened, but of large size; fine quality; good keeper.....	15	40	1 25
MAMMOTH YELLOW PRIZETAKER. Finest type of Italian Onion. Beautiful color; fine form; mild flavor.....	15	45	1 40
MAMMOTH SILVER KING. Best white Italian Onion. Mild flavored; large size.....	15	45	1 50
Yellow Flat Danvers. A good set Onion, but not equal to Yellow Dutch.....	15	35	1 10
Yellow Globe Danvers. A standard variety for sets or large Onions.....	15	40	1 25

ONION SETS

	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
Yellow Onion Sets. Prices vary with the market.....			
White Onion Sets. Prices vary with the market.....			
Red Onion Sets. Prices vary with the market.....			

OKRA One ounce for 100 hills

Sow late in the spring in drills 3 feet apart, and thin out to from 9 to 12 inches apart. Or they may be raised in hotbeds and transplanted. The pods, when young, are excellent for soups and stews.

Dwarf Green Prolific. (In sealed bags.) An excellent variety of stocky growth; wonderfully prolific and much earlier than the taller varieties. Pods of good size and fine quality. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Perfect Mammoth-Pod. (In sealed bags.) A new variety of exceptional merit, producing pods of unusual length, of fine color, form and quality. The pods are so thickly set on the plants as to make the yield extraordinary. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 70 cts.

ALL VARIETIES IN CAPITAL LETTERS ARE GENUINE GENESEE STOCK

PARSLEY

One ounce to 150 feet of row

Sow thickly early in April in rows 1 foot apart, covering lightly with fine soil; thin out the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. As the seed is very slow to germinate, sometimes taking three to four weeks to come up, it is well to soak it a few hours in tepid water just before sowing. For winter use protect in a frame or light cellar.

GENESEEE MOSS CURLED. (In sealed bags.) A handsome and distinct variety, beautifully crimped and curled. The plant is of a very robust and free growth, yielding a large quantity of its attractive foliage. Is it the best kind for either private or market-garden. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

PARSNIP

One ounce to 200 feet of row

Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills 15 inches apart, covering with fine soil half an inch deep. When well up thin out to about 6 inches apart in the row. The Parsnip is perfectly hardy, and may remain in the ground during the winter; indeed the flavor is improved by frost.

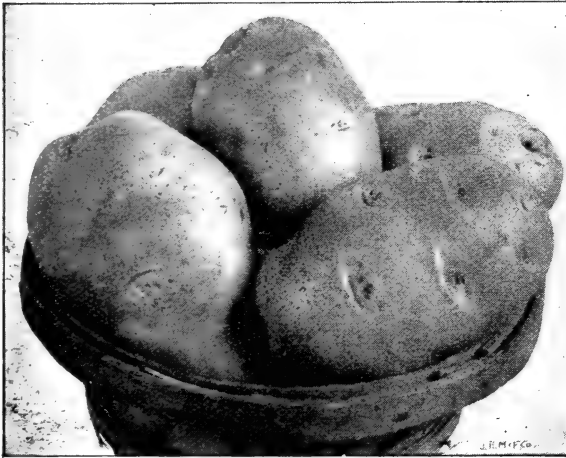
GENESEEE LARGE SUGAR. (In sealed bags.) A wonderfully fine strain, resembling the Hollow Crown, but producing a shorter root of larger diameter. It is a very heavy cropper and of excellent sweet quality. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Hollow Crown. The old standard variety. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.



Genesee Large Sugar Parsnips

ALL VARIETIES IN CAPITAL LETTERS ARE GENUINE GENESEEE STOCK



Early Bovee Potatoes

POTATOES

The importance of frequent renewal of seed for successful Potato-growing is so well understood by progressive farmers that they seldom plant their home seed, but renew it every season. For this climate seed Potatoes should be grown in the far north, and the **Genuine Genesee** stock is the highest type of this northern-grown seed.

For early planting in sandy and light loam soils there is no variety quite equal to the **Extra-Early Genesee**, a round, white Potato, with smooth skin and shallow eyes, cooking dry and mealy at the very beginning. It gives a big yield of best, marketable size, with few seconds. For heavier loam soil verging on to clay loam, we recommend the **Early Bovee** as the most satisfactory both as to quality and quantity of yield. For medium- and main-crop planting there are two varieties that take the lead—the **St. Lawrence Prize** and **Pride of Vermont**. These are not so well known as some other varieties, but we are so sure of their great merit that we can almost guarantee either of them.

Price-List of All Varieties of Potatoes. Prices subject to market changes

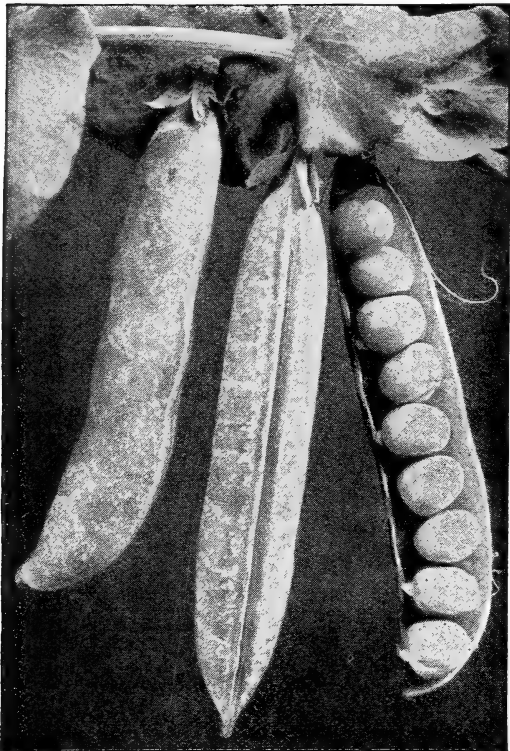
	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl. sacks
EXTRA-EARLY GENESEEE. Round to oblong; skin and flesh white; ripens uniformly.	\$0 50	\$1 70	\$4 25
EARLY BOVEE. White flesh; skin slightly tinged and netted; finest quality and heavy yielder.	50	1 60	4 00
HOULTON ROSE. Best strain of the Early Rose. Yield and quality both superior.	50	1 60	4 00
STATE OF MAINE. The seed usually sold under the name is not to be compared with this stock.	50	1 50	3 75
ST. LAWRENCE PRIZE. For yield, quality and keeping, it is unexcelled; oblong, smooth; cooks dry and mealy.	50	1 50	3 75
PRIDE OF VERMONT. A vigorous Potato. Strong-growing but finest quality and long keeper.	50	1 50	3 75
Early Ohio. An old favorite variety; very early; good quality and yield.	50	1 60	4 00
Irish Cobbler. A desirable early Potato; round with white skin and flesh.	50	1 50	3 75
Early Rose. The old standard variety. Good grade of seed but not equal to Houlton Rose	50	1 50	3 75
Beauty of Hebron, or New Queen. A well-known, medium-early variety.	50	1 50	3 75
Garfield. Has some local popularity, but not known generally.	45	1 40	3 50
State of Maine. The best standard stock, but not equal to the Genuine Genesee, noted above.	45	1 40	3 50
Green Mountain. A Potato that is liked by many growers. Keeps well.	45	1 40	3 50
Carmen No. 3. A round, white, late Potato of good quality, and yielding well.	40	1 30	3 25
Sir Walter Raleigh. A variety giving excellent results for late crop.	40	1 30	3 5

PEAS

One quart to 100
feet of row

Peas delight in light, rich soil, and especially for the dwarf kinds the soil can hardly be too rich. For market-crop sow in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, and in private gardens in double rows, using brush or trellis for the tall varieties, covering the seed 2 to 3 inches deep. Sow the extra-earlies in March or earlier if the ground can be worked. The wrinkled kinds should not be planted until the ground is warmer, as they are liable to rot. Make plantings every two weeks as late as August, when the extra-earlies can again be sown for a fall crop.

The varieties marked with a (*) are wrinkled



The New Early Pea

finest quality. The **Genesee Gem** is a strain of the widely known Little Gem and a great improvement over it.

EXTRA-EARLY PEAS

Of all the extra-early Peas that have been put on the market, past or present, there are none superior—in fact, we know of none quite equal—to the **Genesee Extra-Early** and the **Improved Alaska**. We have seen the former planted side by side with many other well-known and widely advertised extra-earlies, and the **Genesee Extra-Early** has always had some advantage over them, either in earliness, larger yield or better quality. As to the **Improved Alaska**, it is in a class by itself. The vines are vigorous and bushy, entirely free from runners, yielding an immense product of dark green pods, ripening uniformly, and completely filled with Peas of the finest flavor. Other strains of Alaska are frequently seen growing with long runners, short pods only half filled with Peas, which do not retain their green color like the **Improved Alaska** and therefore are not so marketable. These inferior strains have evidently become mixed with the green field Peas so largely grown in the Northwest.

About the same time that you plant the **Genesee Extra-Early**, or **Improved Alaska**, be sure to plant a good-sized patch of **The New Early Pea**. This variety has still no appropriate name (see note below), but its merit is none the less of the very highest order. If planted the same time as the best extra-earlies just described, it comes into bearing about a week later than they do but its pods are 50 per cent longer, borne in great abundance, and its Peas more wrinkled and of extra quality. In fact, this variety might be called an all-seasons Pea, as it can be planted to great advantage from April to August.

The best three early wrinkled Peas are the **Gradus**, **Excelsior** and **Genesee Gem**. The **Gradus** is in a class of its own and its popularity grows with each succeeding year; in fact, the difficulty is to get enough seed to supply the ever-increasing demand. **Excelsior** is a wonderful little Pea. It grows only about 15 inches high, but the vines are literally covered with pods packed to the very ends with large, wrinkled Peas of the

MEDIUM-EARLY AND LATE PEAS

We recommend in this class three varieties, each having distinctive merits—**Genesee Advancer**, **Genesee Champion** and **Mammoth Sugar Marrow**. The first of these should be planted immediately after the early wrinkled varieties just described. It is one of those, good, old-fashioned kinds, not particularly showy or extraordinary in any particular points, but dependable in every way. The **Genesee Champion** is a dwarf Champion of England, only 2 feet against its parent's 4 feet of height. Moreover, its pods are longer and better filled, and in every way it is a splendid variety, especially desirable for the private garden. The third variety, **Mammoth Sugar Marrow**, we could not recommend for the private garden, but for the market-gardener it reaches the highest mark. It is a most profuse bearer and its pods and Peas are of the rich green which makes it an easy market seller. It will be no mistake for every trucker to plant his main crop in this variety. Do not forget, near the end of the season, to make two or three plantings of **The New Early Pea**.

Peas are again a short crop but not so seriously short as in 1912. Our plantings have yielded about 50 per cent of a normal crop in most cases, the principal additional shortages being in Improved Alaska, Gradus and Mammoth Sugar Marrow.

Note. We distributed in the spring of 1912 over 100 six-oz. packets of **The New Early Pea** to as many growers for trial. Under the terms of the competition for the different prizes offered the reports on these trials were to be in our possession on or before August 1, but we found it necessary to extend the time to a much later date. A large number of those who made the trials gave us verbal reports of the results, stating that they did not wish to enter into the competition. These reports were in every instance highly favorable to the new variety. To those submitting the formal written reports the awards were made as follows: The first premium of \$5 for "the best report in regard to the points specified on the blank enclosed in each packet" was divided between George H. Shepherd and Emile Walther, Jr., both of Newark, Delaware. Their reports were of so nearly equal value that the committee could not decide between them and so divided the premium. Premiums of \$1 each were awarded to several others who submitted formal reports. No award of the \$5 premium for suggesting an appropriate name for the new variety was made, for the reason that none of the names submitted was, in the committee's opinion, quite appropriate. This matter is therefore left open for decision the coming season. Suggestions of an appropriate name will be gladly received from anyone, either verbally or written, without any formality, and we certainly hope that we will be able to give that \$5 premium to someone before the close of 1913. Remember, it is \$5 for a name, nothing more.

Price-List of All Varieties of Peas

On orders to be sent by mail add 15 cts. per quart to cover postage

	Height feet	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
GENESEE EXTRA-EARLY. Earliest on the market; fine quality; heavy yield....	2	\$0 30	\$1 80	\$6 50
IMPROVED ALASKA. Highest Alaska type; deep green pods and Peas; extra quality and yield.....	2	30	1 80	6 50
THE NEW EARLY PEA. Try it and see. Equals all expectations.....	2	35	2 50	9 00
GRADUS. Strong grower; uniformly long pods; large handsome Peas; highest quality.....	2	35	2 50	9 00
EXCELSIOR. Superior to American Wonder. The best dwarf.....	1 1/4	30	2 00	7 00
GENESEE GEM. The improved Little Gem. Better in quality and yield.....	1 1/2	30	2 00	7 00
First and Best. A well-known variety; early; good bearer.....	2	30	1 70	6 25
Philadelphia Extra-Early. A good early but not equal to the Genesee.....	2	30	1 70	6 25
American Wonder. A very dwarf, early, wrinkled Pea.....	1	30	2 00	7 00
Little Gem. Prolific and of good quality.....	1 1/2	30	1 90	6 75

MEDIUM-EARLY AND MAIN-CROP

GENESEE ADVANCER. Thoroughly dependable; yield and quality always satisfactory.....	2 1/2	30	2 00	7 00
GENESEE CHAMPION. No superior for the private garden and favored by many truckers.....	2 1/2	30	2 00	7 00
MAMMOTH SUGAR MARROW. The great market-gardener's Pea.....	3 1/2	30	2 00	7 00
Long Island Mammoth. Large pods and Peas; a good bearer.....	3 1/2	30	2 00	
Champion of England. The favorite stick Pea.....	5	30	2 00	
Black-eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific.....	4 1/2	25	1 60	
Dwarf White Marrowfat. Many consider it superior to the Black-eyed.....	3 1/2	25	1 60	

PEPPER

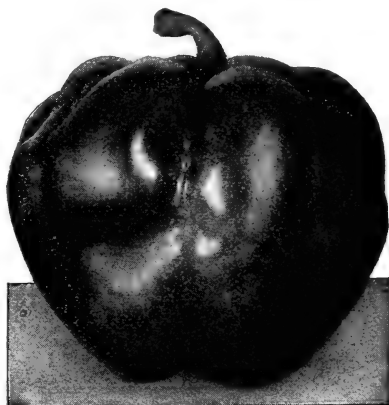
One ounce for 1,500 plants,
or 100 yards of row

Sow in the hotbed early in April, and transplant to the open ground as soon as the weather is warm and settled, in rows 18 inches apart. They may also be sown in open ground when danger of frost is past.

BULL NOSE. A large, early variety of pleasant flavor. The plant bears abundantly the pendent scarlet fruit, 2 to 3 inches long and about 2 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1/4 lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

RUBY KING. A favorite Pepper with all growers on account of its sure cropping and fine quality. Fruit nearly twice as large as the Bull Nose. The flesh is thick, sweet and mild. Especially fine for salads or stuffed for mangoes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1/4 lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

GENESEE MAMMOTH. The name indicates the striking feature of this new variety. The Peppers are double the size of the Ruby King, and ripen very early for so large-fruited a variety. The plants are of vigorous, stocky growth, throwing out numerous branches, which are well set with the enormous fruits. The flesh is unusually thick, mild and sweet, making an excellent salad when sliced and served like tomatoes. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1.10.



Ruby King Pepper

PUMPKIN

One ounce for 20
or 30 hills

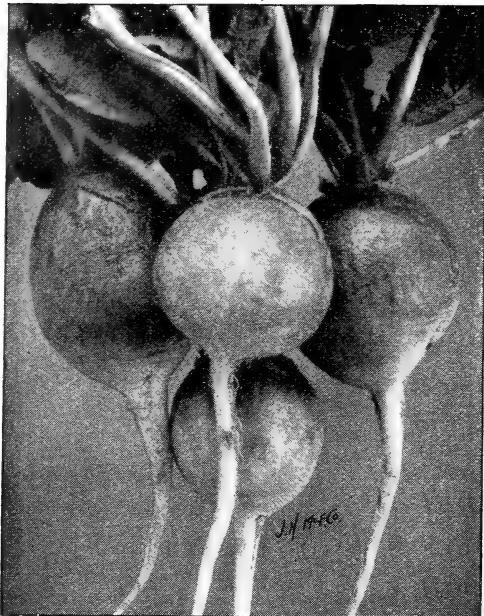
Usually planted in fields of corn or potatoes. If planted in a field by themselves, sow in late April or May, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart. Avoid planting them near other vines.

Of all the varieties of Pumpkins we recommend the following three kinds to grow for table uses: **Japanese Pie**, **Genesee Sweet Potato** and **Genesee Golden**. The first-named resembles somewhat the well-known Cushaw, but the flesh is finer-grained, drier and more solid. The second is pear-shaped, the skin light yellow, flesh very thick, creamy white, dry and fine-grained. The **Genesee Golden** we think the best of all. In color and shape it resembles the yellow Hubbard squash and in fact, the Hubbard squash is one of its parents; but by judicious crossing and careful selection of stock the flesh has been made more solid and fine-grained with a peculiarly rich, sweet flavor all its own.

Price-List of All Varieties of Pumpkins

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
JAPANESE PIE. Like Cushaw, but a straighter, thicker neck; fine.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 80
GENESEE SWEET POTATO. A greatly improved strain of this well-known kind.....	10	25	80
GENESEE GOLDEN. The best. For recommendation see above. Yield heavy; good keeper.....	10	25	80
GENUINE MAMMOTH. Grows to immense size, but of good quality nevertheless.....	10	30	1 00
Tennessee Sweet Potato. A well-known variety, not equal to the Genesee stock.....	10	25	75
Cushaw. The standard old Crookneck variety, good quality; produces well.....	10	25	75
Connecticut Field. The large, yellow field Pumpkin, but not so large as Mammoth.....		10	30

Qt. 25 cts...



Scarlet Turnip White-tipped Radishes

the **Genesee Red Winter** has no superior, and no other need be considered in comparison.

RADISH FRENCH-GROWN

One ounce to 100 feet of row

A light, rich soil, not recently manured, is best suited for Radishes. For early use, sow in a gentle hotbed in February, giving plenty of ventilation; otherwise they will run to leaves. For successive crops, sow in the open ground from March 15 to September. Quick growth is essential to insure tenderness; therefore adopt every expedient to force the growth.

RED RADISHES

There are nearly a hundred varieties of Radishes listed in the catalogues of different seedsmen. Of that large number we have selected an even dozen which seem to cover the whole situation and meet every need. We put at the head of the list the **Genesee Early Forcing** as the most satisfactory red Radish for forcing purposes and early outdoor planting. In twenty days from planting the seed this variety is ready for the table. It makes attractive bunches and is mild, crisp and fine-flavored. Next on the list, for the earliest outdoor planting, are the two well-known and highly satisfactory varieties, **Scarlet Turnip White-tipped** and **French Breakfast**, alike in color and quality but differing in shape. Then comes the **Genesee Long Bright Scarlet**, which is decidedly the best long red Radish for very early use and it may also be planted for a later summer Radish. But by all odds the best mid-summer Radish is the **Chartier's Improved**. It stands the summer heat remarkably well, does not get pithy, as so many Radishes do late in the season, but remains crisp and mild, even under adverse conditions. For late planting

WHITE RADISHES

The best white Radish for forcing or early outdoor planting is the **Genesee White Box**. This is a round Radish of beautiful form and color, ready for the table in three weeks from sowing the seed; flesh always firm and crisp, with mild flavor. A splendid companion to this variety is the **Genesee Icicle**, which merits every word of praise that may be given it. The name indicates its shape, and its beautiful color and crisp flesh make for it a universal demand. It may be planted to advantage for the earliest outdoor crop or for later use. The three most desirable summer Radishes are the **Strasburg Improved**, **Large White Globe** and **Golden Globe**. The first-named is of medium length, with crisp, firm flesh, and is distinctly the best white summer Radish on the market. The **Large White Globe** and **Golden Globe** are both excellent summer Radishes, retaining their good quality in spite of the heat. They are alike in shape. The former has white skin and flesh and the latter yellowish brown skin and yellowish white flesh. For late planting the **Genesee White Winter** is in a class by itself, very large but not coarse-grained, mild, tender and juicy.

Price-List of All Varieties of Radishes

RED RADISHES

	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
GENESEE EARLY FORCING. A 20-day Radish; crisp and mild.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED. Best for early outdoor planting.....	10	20	60
FRENCH BREAKFAST. The best early, olive-shaped Radish.....	10	20	60
GENESEE LONG BRIGHT SCARLET. Attractive; always crisp and mild.....	10	25	70
CHARTIER'S IMPROVED. Medium-long, resisting heat, keeping crisp.....	10	20	60
GENESEE RED WINTER. Half-long; rose-color; flesh white and firm.....	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Turnip. A standard round Radish of good quality.....	10	20	60
Early Long Scarlet Short-Top. A well-known Radish for early use.....	10	20	60
China Rose Winter. An old standby for winter use.....	10	20	60

WHITE AND BLACK RADISHES

GENESEE WHITE BOX. Best round white for early planting.....	10	25	75
GENESEE ICICLE. A beautiful Radish in form, color and quality.....	10	25	70
STRASBURG IMPROVED. Medium-long; stands heat well; crisp, mild.....	10	20	60
LARGE WHITE GLOBE. The best of its type, keeping crisp despite heat.....	10	20	60
GOLDEN GLOBE. Qualities like the former, differing only in color.....	10	20	60
GENESEE WHITE WINTER. Medium length; large size; fine quality.....	10	20	60
Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger. Quite popular.....	10	20	60
Celestial, or White Chinese. A very large, late Radish.....	10	20	60
Round Black Spanish. The favorite with the Germans.....	10	20	60
Long Black Spanish. Skin black, but flesh white; good keeper.....	10	20	60

ALL VARIETIES IN CAPITAL LETTERS ARE GENUINE GENESEE STOCK

SQUASH One ounce to 40 hills

Like all vegetables of this character, sow only when the weather has become warm and settled. Plant in well-manured hills, in the same manner as cucumbers and melons—the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart each way, and the running kinds from 6 to 8 feet. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to each hill, thinning out, after the danger from bugs is over, to three or four of the strongest plants per hill.

In our judgment the following four varieties of the Squash may be selected as the most desirable, and other kinds left out of account. For early planting take the two best varieties of the Pattypan type—**Silver Custard** and **Golden Custard**. For summer planting for fall and winter use, take the **Genesee Giant Crookneck** and **Genesee Red Hubbard**. Heretofore we have listed several other varieties, but these four are so superior and cover the ground so completely that we have this year omitted all others.

Price-List of All Varieties of Squash

	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
SILVER CUSTARD. The best white Pattypan; very productive; quality fine.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 80
GOLDEN CUSTARD. The best yellow Pattypan; rich orange-yellow.....	10	25	80
GENESEE GIANT CROOKNECK. A great improvement over the old Crookneck in size, color and quality.....	10	25	80
GENESEE RED HUBBARD. The best of the Hubbard type; fine quality, great producer, long keeper.....	10	25	80

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT

One ounce to 50 feet of row

Sow early in the spring, in deep, mellow soil, in rows 15 inches apart, covering 1 inch deep with fine soil. Thin out to 6 inches apart in the row.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. (In sealed bags.) This is the only variety of really great merit. Salsify is a delicious and nutritious vegetable and should be more largely grown for winter use and sale, as it requires no more care and labor than carrots or parsnips. The roots, when sliced and fried, strongly resemble the real oyster. Oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

SPINACH One ounce for 100 feet of row

For main-crop, sow in September, and in exposed places cover lightly with straw or salt hay. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of two or three weeks from April to Aug. Spinach is best on rich soil.

GENESEE THICK-LEAF. (In sealed bags.) The name clearly indicates the character and quality of this fine Spinach. It is the earliest and quickest-growing of all the varieties, very hardy, productive and of excellent quality. Oz. 5 cts., ¼lb. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.25.

Bloomsdale Savoy. A standard popular variety, prolific and of good quality. ¼lb. 10 cts., lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.

Long-standing. Slow to run to seed. Desirable for spring planting. ¼lb. 10 cts., lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.

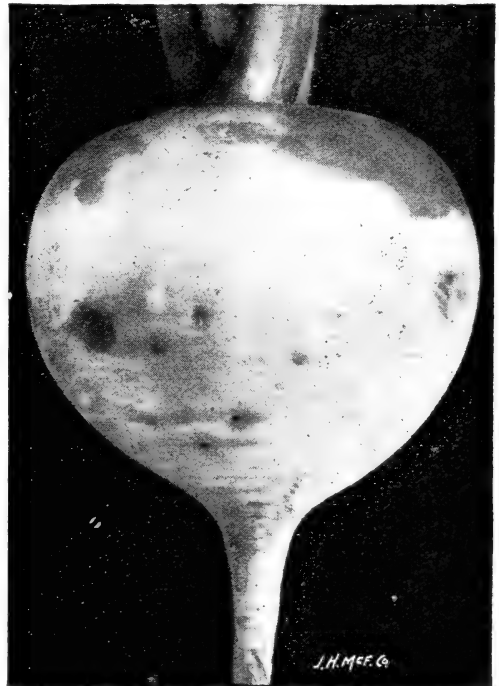
TURNIP One ounce to 150 feet of row

For early Turnips sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. For winter use, sow from July 15 to August 31. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but larger crops are obtained by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart and thinning to 6 inches.

Of all the white-fleshed Turnips there is none the equal of the **Improved Purple-Top White Globe** either for table use or for stock-feeding. The roots grow to large size, round, handsome form, flesh white, firm, and fine-grained. They will keep the entire winter, retaining their solidity and fine quality. Of the yellow-fleshed varieties, the **Golden Ball** is an excellent table Turnip of medium size and unsurpassed quality, and the **Large Amber Globe** is the mate of the White Globe described above and may be planted either for table use or stock-feeding. Of Rutabagas, decidedly the best is the **Long Island Rutabaga**, which excels in form, size, handsome appearance, solidity, long-keeping quality and rich flavor.

Price-List of All Varieties of Turnips

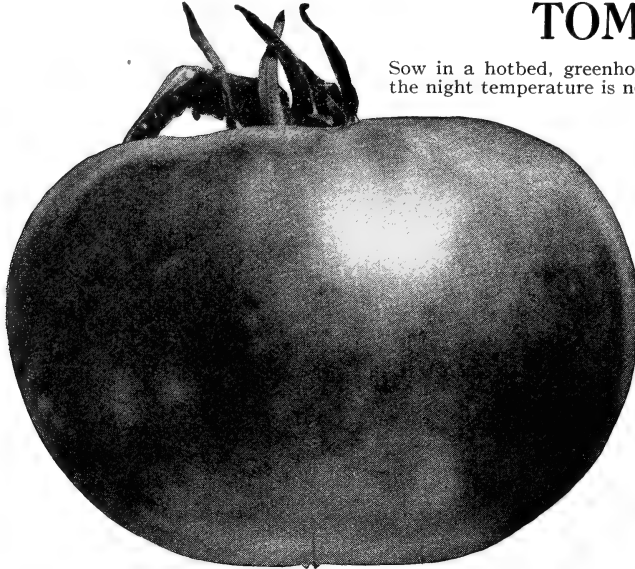
- IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE.** As described above. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- GOLDEN BALL.** Particularly fine for table use; not a heavy producer. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- LARGE AMBER GLOBE.** Best yellow Turnip for all purposes; heavy yield. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- LONG ISLAND RUTABAGA.** Plant this variety only, as it excels all others. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- Purple-Top Flat, or Strap-leaved.** A well-known early white Turnip. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 40 cts.
- Cowhorn.** Long, white, grown for feeding stock. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- White Egg.** An oval-shaped white Turnip; good average quality and productive. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- Yellow Aberdeen.** A large globe-shaped Turnip, grown mainly for stock. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 40 cts.
- Southern Seven Top.** Grown in the South for winter greens. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 40 cts.
- Purple-Top Yellow Rutabaga.** The old standard variety, not equal to the Long Island. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 40 cts.



Improved Purple-Top White Globe Turnip

TOMATO

One ounce for
1,200 plants



Scarlet Beauty Tomato

Sow in a hotbed, greenhouse or window-box in a sitting-room, where the night temperature is not below 60 degrees, about March 1, covering the seed half an inch deep. When the plants are about 2 inches high they should be set out in boxes, or another hotbed, at the same temperature. About May 15, the plants may be transplanted into the open ground 3 feet apart each way, in hills in which a good shovelful of rotted manure has been mixed. A light, somewhat sandy soil is best suited to Tomatoes, especially for the first crop. On heavy soils, put the plants about 4 feet apart each way.

Of the many different varieties of Tomatoes, we do not hesitate in naming as leaders the **Genesee Early Dawn**, for early planting, and the **Scarlet Beauty**, for the main crop. Early varieties as a rule produce small, knotty fruit, sour and seedy, undesirable for the home table, unsalable in market; but the **Genesee Early Dawn** is just the reverse of this. It is the earliest large Tomato in cultivation, coming into market as early as the small, acid fruit of the so-called extra-early varieties, and at least two weeks earlier than any other kind its equal in size and quality. This makes all the difference between profit and loss, for there is no glut on this early market, and prices are always good. For the main crop,

the **Scarlet Beauty** is unequalled and should be largely planted in every private and market-garden. The vines are vigorous growers right up to frost, and produce in great abundance the large, handsome fruit, deep scarlet, almost cardinal in color, and so firm and solid that the ripe fruit will remain in marketable condition an unusually long time after picking. After **Scarlet Beauty**, the next choice for the main crop is the **Perfected Stone**, which is the finest strain of Stone Tomato, much superior to the ordinary type.

Price-List of All Varieties of Tomato

	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
GENESEE EARLY DAWN. Very early; large-fruited; bright red; firm; extra quality.....	\$0 25	\$0 80	\$3 00
EARLY PARAGON. Popular with canners; vigorous grower; heavy yield; good quality....	20	50	1 75
SCARLET BEAUTY. For main crop has no equal. Deep scarlet; large, solid fruit.....	20	60	2 00
PERFECTED STONE. As the name indicates, a highly improved strain of this old favorite	20	60	2 00
RED PEAR. Yields a profusion of little red Tomatoes; fine for pickles.....	20	60	2 00
YELLOW PEAR. Like the Red, except in color. Tends to grow more olive-shaped.....	20	60	2 00
Sparks' Earliana. A much-praised new variety; large and early.....	25	70	2 50
Acme. The standard variety of a purplish pink color.....	20	50	1 75
Matchless. A good Tomato of bright red color.....	20	60	2 00
Truckers' Favorite. A standard purple variety; large-fruited and solid.....	20	60	2 00
Beefsteak. Not a distinct variety, but a common name applied to different kinds.....	20	50	1 75



Sweet Basil

Sage

Sweet Marjoram

Summer Savory

Thyme

HERBS

Herbs are valuable for many medicinal and culinary purposes, especially for flavoring soups and sauces. They are easily grown and are ready for use at any season of the year.

The following varieties are kept only in the highest grade of seed and sold in sealed bags only:

	Pkt.	Oz.
Anise. Used for garnishing and flavoring; the seeds have an agreeable aromatic taste.....	\$0 05	\$0 10
Caraway. Grown for the seeds, which are used for the flavoring of pastry, etc.....	05	10
Dill. The seeds have an aromatic odor and pungent taste. Used as a condiment.....	05	10
Sage. The most extensively used of all herbs for seasoning and dressing.....	05	15
Sweet Basil. The leaves are used for flavoring soups and stews.....	05	15
Sweet Marjoram. The leaves and the ends of the shoots are desirable for seasoning in summer and also dried for winter use.....	05	25
Summer Savory. The leaves and flowers are used for flavoring, particularly in soups and dressings.	05	15
Thyme. Very desirable for seasoning, using the leaves and young shoots.....	05	30

Selected Flower Seeds

In this department we make a specialty of Sweet Peas and Nasturtiums of the superb **Genuine Genesee** strain. We keep these in quantity and can fill immediate orders. Of the other flower seeds listed we have on hand only packets, but can supply larger quantities at short notice.

SWEET PEAS

Very short crop

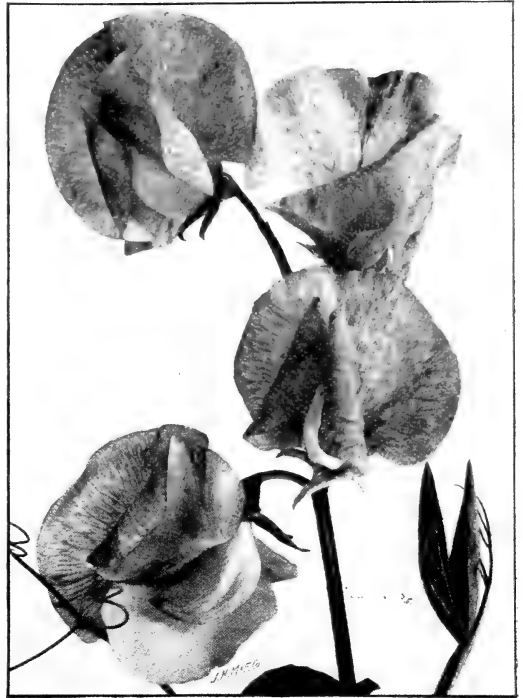
Plant early in the spring in ground well enriched by manure the previous season, raking in just before planting three pounds of High-Grade Guano to every 10 feet of row, or five pounds if the soil has not been manured. Do not plant on clayey or gravelly soil.

An ounce will plant 10 feet of single row, a pound 75 feet of double row

With every year, new varieties of Sweet Peas are added to the already long list. Some of these new introductions have real merit and are worthy companions in a beautiful sisterhood. Others are almost identical with old varieties, and being new only in name, are unnecessary additions. Others are still so decidedly inferior to kinds of many years' standing that they may be summarily rejected. In this sifting process it has been found best to drop many old varieties that have not been wholly satisfactory, either from point of beauty or vigor of plant-life. The most striking and beautiful results are obtained by planting Sweet Peas properly blended as to color. Our mixtures are made with that thought in view and only harmonious colors are used. We have discarded all inferior and cheaper mixtures, and now offer only the best, listed under the names of

OUR SUPERB BLEND. Made from the finest varieties of the **Genuine Genesee** strain, including all new varieties of real merit. Contains 25 per cent of the best Spencer types. An artistic color-blend. Sold in sealed bags only. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

SPENCER BLEND. Made from Spencer types only. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.



Spencer Sweet Peas



Fancy Nasturtiums

NASTURTIIUMS

Plant late in the spring one ounce to 10 feet of row

Every year adds new varieties to this charming annual, some of decided merit, others inferior to the old sorts. The most beautiful and striking results are obtained by planting the fancy mixed varieties in masses, but not the tall and dwarf in the same bed. The seed of the Nasturtium often germinates poorly, and it is therefore necessary to sow plenty of seed; but once started the plants will flourish on almost any soil and in any season, although they do best in a moderately cool and wet climate. If the soil is too rich the Nasturtium is apt to run to foliage. The poorest soil in the garden will produce the largest flowers.

FANCY TALL VARIETIES, MIXED. This is the **Genuine Genesee** strain of all the most beautiful and vigorous of the tall varieties. Sold in sealed bags only. Mammoth packets, 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

FANCY DWARF VARIETIES, MIXED. Dwarf growing; of beautiful colors. Sold in sealed bags only. Mammoth pkts. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.



GRASSES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

Aside from the sowing of Grass and Clover Seed for hay, there are many special purposes to be attained which may be classified as follows:

**For Lawns
For Shady Places
For Golf-Links—Putting-Green**

**For Golf-Links—Fair-Green
For Permanent Upland Pastures
For Permanent Meadow Pastures**

To secure the desired result in any of these cases, no single variety of Grass Seed will answer. There must be a mixture of many varieties, and in exactly the right proportion, to obtain the greatest success, and this must be based on thorough knowledge and careful trials. We have taken as our basis the accurate experiments made by the Agricultural Department at Washington, extending over a series of years, and the resulting mixtures as listed below are thoroughly dependable.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
Brandywine Park Lawn Seed. Made up of selected and re-cleaned seed of the choicest, fine-bladed Grasses, domestic and imported, to which is added the proper proportion of the best grade of White Clover. It will make a velvety lawn from early spring to late fall. The weight per bushel is 50 per cent above the standard.	\$0 20	\$1 20	(20 lbs.) \$4 00
Evergreen Lawn Seed. Exactly the same as the last except that the White Clover is omitted. One quart to 25 x 25 feet, 2 bushels per acre.	20	1 00	(20 lbs.) 3 50
For Shady Places. The varieties used are those that do well in the shade of trees. As they are shy seeders the price of this mixture is always high. One quart to 20 x 20 feet, 3 bushels per acre.	25	1 40	(16 lbs.) 5 00
For Golf-Links—Putting-Green. Very fine, dwarf Grasses are used for this purpose, making a close, firm and very enduring turf. No better mixture for the purpose can be made. One quart to 20 x 20 feet, 3 bushels per acre.	25	1 40	(20 lbs.) 5 00
Golf-Links—Fair-Green. Less expensive and stronger-growing Grasses are used in this case. It makes a permanent sod withstanding the hardest use. One quart to 25 x 25 feet, 2 bushels per acre.	15	80	(20 lbs.) 3 00
Permanent Upland Pasture. Made up of varieties that are nutritive to stock of all kinds, and stand the test of dry weather in the naturally dry upland soil. One quart to 25 x 25 feet, 2 bushels per acre.	15	80	(20 lbs.) 3 00
Permanent Meadow Pasture. General purpose same as the last, but under different conditions and, therefore, requiring entirely different Grasses. One quart to 25 x 25 feet, 2 bushels per acre.	15	80	(20 lbs.) 3 00
Unfortunately, there is a demand for cheaper Lawn Seed than the kinds described above. We therefore list, but do not recommend, a mixture which may be called			
Philadelphia Lawn Seed. A type of Lawn Seed sold by a few Philadelphia dealers and highly recommended by them. The weight per bushel indicates its value. One quart to 20 x 20 feet, 3 bushels per acre.	15	75	(14 lbs.) 2 50

General List of Grass and Clover Seeds

It is a great pleasure to note the broadening of the demand every year for the highest grade of seed. It has been a hobby with us ever since we first introduced the **Genuine Crown Field Seed**, which stands the test of the highest government standard.

Nothing that we sell is a greater source of satisfaction to us than our **Crown Field Seed**. We know that the buyer can get nothing better, and if he gets elsewhere anything as good, he pays the same or more for it.

Every bag of the **Genuine Crown Field Seed** is sealed with a green label or tag printed as below. None genuine unless thus sealed.



This label (or tag) sealing a package is a guarantee that it contains the

Genuine Crown Field Seed

of the variety named on the face of this package or on the back of the tag

VARIETIES OF FINE-LEAVED GRASSES

The varieties printed below in **heavy capitals** are the **Genuine Crown Field Seed**.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. A most valuable Grass, suited to almost any kind of soil and climate. The legal weight per bushel of Kentucky Blue Grass Seed is 14 pounds. Note the weight of this Genuine Crown grade, showing its superb quality.....	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
	\$o 15	\$r 00	(20 lbs.) \$3 50
Kentucky Blue Grass. Our second grade, much superior to the standard grade.		80	(18 lbs.) 2 75
Kentucky Blue Grass. This is the standard grade.....		50	(14 lbs.) 1 75
NOTE.—There is a still lower grade of Kentucky Blue Grass seed. It is mostly chaff. We do not keep it. You do not want it.			
RED-TOP, or HERD GRASS. A valuable pasture Grass that will succeed almost everywhere. It gives best results when fed close, as it is rather hard and woody if allowed to run to seed. It is extremely hardy, and withstands adverse weather conditions remarkably well. Note the weight of this Genuine Crown Seed , as compared with the standard—more than double.	25	1 50	(32 lbs.) 5 50
Red-Top, or Herd Grass. Our second-grade; too good for "Cheap John" markets.....		1 00	(24 lbs.) 3 50
Red-Top, or Herd Grass. Our third grade is the standard market grade.....		50	(14 lbs.) 1 75
NOTE.—There is still a lower grade of Red-Top Grass seed that is largely sold. It is mostly chaff. We do not keep it. You do not want it.			
CREEPING BENT. This is a fine Grass, giving excellent herbage in early spring and late autumn.....	25	1 40	(18 lbs.) 5 00
RHODE ISLAND BENT. Similar to the Creeping Bent. Has a creeping habit and is hardy.....	25	1 40	(18 lbs.) 5 00
CRESTED DOG'S TAIL. One of the best of the fine short Grasses, especially for dry, hilly ground, as it withstands drought remarkably well.....	25	1 50	(20 lbs.) 5 50
SHEEP'S FESCUE. This Grass in a pasture makes it particularly relished by sheep; in fact, all stock are fond of it, and it is very nutritious.....	15	90	(14 lbs.) 3 25
FINE-LEAVED SHEEP'S FESCUE. Similar to the Sheep's Fescue, but with much finer leaves and making closer turf.....	25	1 40	(14 lbs.) 5 25
RED FESCUE. All the Fescues are hardy, but this variety is the hardiest of all, keeping green even in extremely dry weather.....	20	1 10	(14 lbs.) 4 00
HARD FESCUE. Another variety of very enduring character, somewhat resembling those just described.....	15	90	(14 lbs.) 3 25
WOOD MEADOW. Particularly well adapted to moist, shady places.....	25	1 60	(14 lbs.) 6 00

VARIETIES OF COARSER-LEAVED GRASSES

The varieties printed below in **heavy capitals** are the **Genuine Crown Field Seed**.

TIMOTHY. The great variety for hay, producing good crops on nearly all soils and giving a very heavy out-turn when all conditions are favorable. Should be cut for hay soon after flowering, as it grows hard and dry when fully ripe and is not so desirable, especially when it is intended to bale and market it. This is the Genuine Crown Seed , sold only in sealed bags, and it has no equal.....	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
	\$o 15	\$o 80	(45 lbs.) \$3 00
Timothy. Our second grade. It is called Fancy or Choice in most markets....		75	(45 lbs.) 2 75
ORCHARD GRASS. A fine pasture Grass, and also good for hay if cut before getting too ripe. It succeeds on almost any soil, and is the first Grass to provide good pasture in the spring. It is not injured by close cropping; in fact, does better if not allowed to grow too tall and coarse in grazing fields. Note the weight per bushel of this Genuine Crown Seed	15	85	(18 lbs.) 3 00
Orchard Grass. Our second grade, sold generally as the best seed. This is the standard grade, testing the legal weight, 14 pounds per bushel.....		50	(14 lbs.) 1 75

VARIETIES OF COARSER-LEAVED GRASSES, continued

ENGLISH or PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. This variety might be classed under the Fine-leaved Grasses, as it has that character in its English home. In this country it does well only on rather moist, heavy soils, where it grows somewhat coarser than in its original soil and climate.	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
	\$0 10	\$0 60	(24 lbs.) \$2 25
ITALIAN RYE GRASS. This variety gives excellent herbage early in the spring.	10	50	(20 lbs.) 1 75
CANADIAN BLUE GRASS. Of somewhat the same character as Kentucky Blue Grass, but is coarser and more wiry. It is a good Grass for poor, thin soils, where it will maintain its growth when other kinds die out.	15	90	(20 lbs.) 2 25
MEADOW FOXTAIL. This Grass resembles Timothy. It is not so good for hay but is a better pasture Grass, especially on moist, heavy soils.	15	85	(10 lbs.) 3 00
MEADOW FESCUE. A rather coarse-growing Grass, but making excellent pasturage on moist, stiff soils. It is greedily eaten when green by stock.	20	1 20	(20 lbs.) 4 50
GERMAN or GOLDEN MILLET. A valuable annual for hay or green forage. We offer here the Genuine Crown Seed , which must not be confounded with the cheaper grades, so generally sold. This seed will outyield all other grades two to one.	15	70	(50 lbs.) 2 50
German or Golden Millet. Our second grade, generally sold as the "Best" seed. It will give a crop of good quality, but a smaller yield than the Genuine Crown Seed .		60	(50 lbs.) 2 00
HUNGARIAN MILLET. An annual very largely planted for green forage or hay. It is a quick-growing crop, giving a good yield but not nearly equal to the true German Millet, but is finer-leaved and -stalked than the latter.	10	50	(48 lbs.) 1 75
Hungarian Millet. Our second grade. Sold generally as the "Best" seed.		45	(48 lbs.) 1 60

Prices of all varieties of Grass Seed vary with the market. Those given in the above list are correct at the time of printing this Catalogue, but are subject to change without notice

VARIETIES OF CLOVER

The varieties printed below in **heavy capitals** are the **Genuine Crown Field Seed**.

WHITE DUTCH. The fine dwarf Clover used on lawns and on pastures where sheep are to graze, although for this latter use Alsike is largely superseding White Clover.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 50
White Dutch. Our second grade, sold elsewhere as the "Best".	05	13	45
MEDIUM RED. The leading variety for hay or pasture, although Alsike is beginning to dispute the title for the latter purpose. So much seed of this variety is put on the market, of apparently good quality, so far as indicated by a casual inspection, but greatly inferior in germinating power, owing to imperfectly developed seeds, that we are now offering our customers only the Genuine Crown Seed (sold in sealed bags) unless they insist on something cheaper. We will guarantee that 4 quarts of Genuine Crown Seed will give a better stand of Clover per acre than 5 quarts of the seed usually sold by dealers, all other conditions being exactly alike. Therefore, as a matter of dollars and cents, it really costs less to use Genuine Crown Seed . No Crown Seed is genuine unless sealed with a tag or label as shown on page 19.	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
	\$0 50	\$3 60	(60 lbs.) \$13 50
Medium Red. This is our second grade, although it is called Fancy or Choice in some markets, and sold as the "Best" by most dealers.		3 20	(60 lbs.) 12 00
ALSIKE or SWEDISH. Hardest of all Clovers. Adapted either for permanent pasture or hay crop. Yields heavily where ordinary Red Clover fails to give a full crop, either because of too-dry or too-wet soil. Sowing in mixture 1 quart of Alsike to 3 quarts of Medium Red Clover gives excellent results, both in the larger quantity and the improved quality of the hay and pasturage. This mixture also prevents winter-killing, which Red Clover is much subject to in this latitude.	55	3 90	(60 lbs.) 15 00
Alsike or Swedish. Our second grade, usually sold as the "Best".		3 50	(60 lbs.) 13 50
ALFALFA or LUCERNE. A perennial forage plant of strong growth; capable of withstanding prolonged drought by reason of the great depth to which the roots penetrate. When once a good stand is obtained it will give three or four cuttings each year for many successive years. Do not sow Alfalfa on heavy, wet ground. It thrives best on sandy or light loam soils. It may be sown almost any time from April to September, but in this latitude and farther north early planting is desirable in order to get a good stand before winter.	40	2 40	(60 lbs.) 9 00
Alfalfa or Lucerne. Our second grade, sold as the "Best" in some markets.		2 25	(60 lbs.) 8 50
MAMMOTH RED, or PEA VINE. Valuable for reclaiming exhausted land or plowing under as a green manure. It yields an enormous bulk of green provender. As the name indicates, it is of coarse growth, and not so valuable for pasture or hay as Medium Red Clover.	55	3 70	(60 lbs.) 14 00
Mammoth Red or Pea Vine. Our second grade, commonly sold as the "Best."		3 25	(60 lbs.) 12 50
CRIMSON or SCARLET. This variety has been called the "Great Nitrogen-Gatherer," on account of the large amount of nitrogen that it gathers from the atmosphere and yields up to the soil when plowed under, increasing the fertility to a remarkable extent. It may be sown among corn at the time of last harrowing or after potatoes or grain when harvested. No cheaper and more effective method of manuring the soil can be adopted than by the use of Crimson Clover as a soiling crop.	25	1 50	(60 lbs.) 5 50
Crimson or Scarlet. Our second grade, sold generally as the "Best".		1 30	(60 lbs.) 5 00

Prices of all varieties of Clover Seed vary with the market. Those given in the above list are correct at the time of printing this Catalogue, but are subject to change without notice

SELECTED FARM SEEDS

Frequent renewal of seed is desirable with all farm crops, especially when through adverse weather conditions the local product is of inferior quality. The progressive farmer will also need the best seed for planting special crops for green summer forage or for putting away in silos for winter feeding. The varieties described below are selected with a view to the needs of this section and are all of the **Genuine Crown Field Seed** standard and sold only in sealed bags, unless otherwise noted. **All prices subject to market change.**

PEDIGREE SEED CORN. The production of high-grade seed Corn by proper breeding and selection has become a science as exact in its results as the high breeding of animals. When the Corn crop has been especially fine it is comparatively easy to select ears for seed that to the eye are nearly perfect, but the vital question is—Will the grain from these ears transmit their apparently good qualities to the following crops? Certainly they will not unless those qualities have been fixed in the seed by several years' high breeding. Perfection to the eye of any seed is of little value unless it is an inherited perfection and capable of transmission. The value, therefore, of Pedigree Seed Corn is not fixed by the commercial price of the grain, but by the years of labor that it has taken to breed into this seed inherent and transmitting characteristics.

This season we offer the following varieties of Pedigree Seed Corn:

	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.		Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
Pride of the North	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$1 75	Eight-rowed Canada Flint	\$0 10	\$0 60	\$2 25
Improved Leaming	10	50	1 75	Champion White Pearl	10	50	1 75
Reid's Yellow Dent	10	50	1 75	Red Cob Ensilage	10	45	1 50
Perfected Golden Beauty	10	50	1 75	Southern Ensilage	10	45	1 50

SELECTED WESTERN OATS. These Oats are bought by us in the best western markets from samples of the best grades. On their arrival we give them a thorough cleaning through our special seed-cleaning machinery. Sold in bulk at prices varying with the market. Present price, 60 cts. per bushel of 32 pounds; lower price for larger quantities.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT. This is unquestionably the best variety of Buckwheat in cultivation, outyielding the old Silver Hull two to one, and making equally good flour. The plants are very strong-growing and vigorous, maturing a week earlier than other varieties, with kernels double the size. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 10 cts., pk. 45 cts., bus. (48 lbs.), \$1.50.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER SEED. This is decidedly the best variety for all purposes. It produces immense heads and gives a large yield of seed per acre, which makes a good feed for poultry. The leaves are much relished by all kinds of stock. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. (25 lbs.), \$1.75.

KAFFIR CORN. This plant makes a fine crop of forage if cut in early bloom, and the shoots that then follow will mature a full crop of seed and forage. Both grain and fodder are excellent, the whole stalk tender to the full maturity of the seed, and the yield is very large. This crop is particularly drought-proof, as it will wait for rain with little loss of yield. Within the last few years Kaffir Corn has been sown with cowpeas with excellent results, the Kaffir Corn holding the peas off the ground and increasing their yield. The two crops may be cut together and make a splendid green forage or silage. Sow 1 peck of Kaffir Corn with 1 bushel of cowpeas per acre. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 10 cts., pk. 40 cts., bus. (56 lbs.), \$1.25.

SOUTHERN COWPEAS. There are many varieties of this product of the South, all of the same general character. As a forage crop, or cured for winter feeding, they give excellent results. Another important use is as a soiling crop. They are great nitrogen-gatherers, and when plowed under carry a large percentage of nitrogen to the soil. When sown as early as possible, say the latter part of May in this latitude, a cutting may be made for green forage and the second growth plowed under. Sow at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 15 cts., pk. 75 cts., bus. (60 lbs.), \$2.75.

CANADA FIELD PEAS. When sown with oats, these produce a green forage or silage that doubles the production of milk. Sow in March or early April, 1½ bushels each of oats and Peas per acre. The Peas should be sown first and lightly plowed in, or they may be sown on the rough ground after the regular deep plowing and covered by harrowing. About ten days later the oats should be drilled in or sown and harrowed in; the ground should then be rolled. They will be ready for cutting about the latter part of June, when the oats are in milk and the pods formed on the Peas. Farmers who have never sown this crop will be surprised at its large yield. It is highly nutritious food and is relished by all farm animals; in fact, no green forage or silage is so valuable as this for milch cows. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 15 cts., pk. 65 cts., bus. (60 lbs.), \$2.25.

SPRING VETCH. Valuable for soiling or for green manure. Sow early in the spring. Frequently grown with oats for mowing and feeding to stock. Use at least 1 bushel of Vetch with 1½ bushels of oats per acre. Qt. 15 cts., pk. 70 cts., bus. (50 lbs.) \$2.50.

HAIRY or WINTER VETCH. Recommended for fall sowing with rye which serves as a support. It is hardy in all parts of the country, remaining green all winter and maturing four weeks earlier than scarlet clover. It can therefore be harvested or plowed under and the ground used for the usual spring crop. Sow at least ½ bushel per acre with 1 bushel of rye. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.80, bus. (50 lbs.) \$6.75.

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE. The high value of the northern Sugar Cane for fodder and silage is becoming well known. It may be made to furnish the principal food for stock from August until the following spring. When fed down young as a pasture it grows rapidly again, or better still, cut it as green forage to be fed elsewhere than in the field, and allow the second crop to grow for silage or dry fodder. For the latter purpose it is one of the most valuable crops grown. Like Kaffir Corn it withstands drought to a remarkable degree. Sow in May 1 peck per acre in drills, or twice as much if sown broadcast. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 15 cts., pk. 70 cts., bus. (50 lbs.) \$2.50.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. In Great Britain this is universally grown as a forage crop by sheep and cattle farmers, and is fast coming into use in this country as a forage and silage crop or as a pasture for sheep, cattle and pigs, all of which relish it and fatten rapidly by feeding on it. It makes a very rapid growth, covering the surface so densely as to smother out all weeds, and is ready to feed in ten weeks from time of sowing. It is perfectly hardy and withstands drought and extremes of temperature to a remarkable degree, giving succulent food from May to December. The seed may be sown at any time from April to September at the rate of 4 quarts per acre, in drills 18 inches apart or twice as much if sown broadcast. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 20 cts., pk. \$1.20, bus. (50 lbs.) \$4.50.

SPRAY MATERIAL AND SPRAYING

In these modern days, success in fruit- and vegetable-growing is not possible without the judicious application of Insecticides and Fungicides. These are on the market in endless variety, and we have exercised great care in selecting the most desirable and effective, as well as the best machines for their application.

Ask for special prices on larger quantities than quoted below

SUGGESTIONS

The question, When to spray and how to spray, is best answered by the Bulletins issued by the various State Experiment Stations and by the schedules sent out by all manufacturers of Sprayers and Spraying Materials. One or two elementary suggestions may, however, not be amiss:

Keep in mind that there are three distinct classes of insects or diseases to be fought:

- (1) Scale, the chief of which is San José Scale, produced by sucking insects.
- (2) Chewing insects, such as potato bugs, cabbage and tomato worms, codling moth, etc.
- (3) Mildew, blight, rot, mold and other fungous diseases.

Having determined the disease, the remedies are, for No. 1, lime-sulphur solution, or oil solution like Scale Destroyer. For No. 2, arsenate of lead or paris green. For No. 3, some form of bordeaux mixture.

Sometimes two objects can be accomplished in one operation. For instance, the great remedy against scale, the lime-sulphur solution, is now known to act against fungous diseases also. Another very successful combination is the use of arsenate of lead and bordeaux in one solution. Both are based on a fifty-gallon solution, and after you have made your bordeaux solution according to formula, it is an easy matter to add the proper proportion of arsenate of lead and thus in one grand operation accomplish both objects, No. 2 and No. 3.

Lime-Sulphur Solution. Commercially prepared by Government Standard. More effective because more uniform than the home-boiled solution in eradicating San José scale, and a remedy against all sucking insects as well as fungous diseases. We caution fruit-growers against cheap solutions, which are really dear at any price. Qt. can 20 cts., gal. can 50 cts., 5-gal. can \$1.75.

Scale Destroyer. A soluble oil solution wonderfully effective against the San José scale and other diseases due to sucking insects. It has great spreading qualities and works into the crevices and cracks of the bark more surely than the lime-sulphur solution. Qt. can 35 cts., gal. can \$1, 5-gal. can \$3.75.



Slug-Shot. (Non-poisonous powder.) An insecticide that has been used for 25 years and still stands unrivaled for fighting cabbage and tomato worms, potato bugs and other destructive chewing insects. Much more favorable to plant-life than the poison insecticides. 1-lb. carton with perforated top 12 cts., 5-lb. package 30 cts.

Arsenate of Lead. (Poisonous paste.) Coming into general use, and the most effective insecticide. Adheres so firmly to plants and leaves that one application lasts a long while. Lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. 80 cts.

Paris Green. (Poisonous powder.) Universally used, but not equal to the last for many purposes. Lb. 30 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.25.

Bug Death. (Non-poisonous powder.) Highly recommended for use against potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, cabbage and currant worms and all other chewing insects. Lb. 15 cts., 3 lbs. 35 cts., 5 lbs. 50 cts., 12½ lbs. \$1.

Improved Bordeaux Mixture. (Paste—mix with water 1 to 50.) Remedy for potato rot, leaf blight, mildew and all fungous diseases. Qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 60 cts., gal. \$1.

Quick Bordeaux. (Powder—dissolve 10 lbs. in 50 gals. of water.) This solution is easily made and is the 4-6-50 standard in its most effective form. 10-lb. bag 75 cts.

Dry Bordeaux. (Powder.) For dusting trees and plants. May also be used as a spray by mixing one pound with 10 gallons of water. Serves the same purpose as the last two as a remedy against all fungous diseases. Lb. 20 cts., 2 lbs. 35 cts.

Bordeaux-Arsenate of Lead Mixture. (Paste.) A complete insecticide and fungicide combined in one. For stone fruit use 5 lbs. to 50 gals of water; for other fruit and vegetables, 3 lbs. to 50 gals. of water. 2-lb. can 60 cts., 5-lb. can \$1.

Sulphate of Copper. For making bordeaux mixture and for spraying with arsenate of lead. Lb. 10 cts., 5 lbs. 45 cts.

Hellebore. The ideal material for destroying rose bugs and other plant insect enemies. ¼lb. 10 cts., ½lb. 18 cts., lb. 30 cts.

Whale-Oil Soap. For spraying or washing as a preventive of scale and to destroy insect pests. ½lb. 10 cts., lb. 15 cts., 5 lbs. 50 cts.

Powdered Sulphur. For making lime-sulphur solution at home and for other purposes. 5 lbs. 20 cts., 25 lbs. 75 cts., 50 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$2.25.

Conkey's Fly Knocker. Best friend of our fly-pestered animals. Qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 60 cts., gal. \$1.

Tobacco Stems. For fumigating greenhouses and conservatories to destroy the aphid and other insects. 5-lb. pkg. 15 cts., 10 lbs. 25 cts., 25-lb. bag 50 cts., 100 lbs. \$1.50.

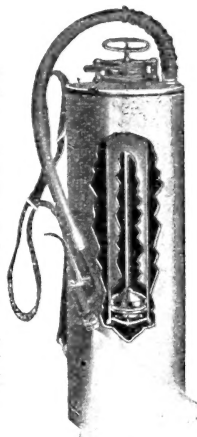
Begin now to plan your Spraying Campaign for the coming season. Overhaul your Spray Pumps to see if they are in good working condition. If new parts are needed consult with us now before the rush is on, and thus avoid delay and disappointment. We can supply you with new outfits, large or small, of the best manufacture, guaranteed to give the most satisfactory results. Look over our list of Spraying Materials and make up your order to submit to us for present or future delivery. You can thus be assured of having the proper materials when you need them.

SPRAY EARLY.

SPRAY PUMPS AND ATOMIZERS

These are very useful machines for many purposes on the farm, and are an absolute necessity to the progressive fruit- and vegetable-grower in the application of insecticides and fungicides. There are various forms, from the high-priced barrel pumps to the hand-atomizer. Below are described some kinds that are very effective and reasonable in price:

THE "AUTO-SPRAY" COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER. For whitewashing buildings and fences; for spraying vines, bushes and fruit trees. Tank, pump and connections are made of brass; as this metal is not affected by the corrosive action of lime and other strong spraying solutions, the machine will last many years if given proper care. Continuous pumping unnecessary; a few strokes of the plunger will give sufficient air-pressure to throw a solid stream 20 feet high, and with the use of extension pipes, fruit trees can be covered with the spray. Each machine is equipped with shoulder strap, hose, anti-choke nozzle, and two nozzle caps—spray and solid stream. Price, complete, \$7.75; brass extension pipes (2-ft. lengths) to fit hose, each 45 cts. If stopcock is wanted in place of the anti-choke nozzle, deduct \$1.



Auto-Spray

ADMIRAL SPRAY PUMP. We consider this one of the best bucket pumps on the market. It is made entirely of brass, with brass ball valves and brass valve seats. No leather or rubber valve washers to wear out. It is very easy to operate and very powerful, throwing a solid stream or spray 20 to 30 feet high. Can be used for whitewashing as well as spraying. Complete with spraying and whitewashing nozzles, \$3.75.

LIGHTNING SPRAYER. A popular little Sprayer that should be in the hands of every poultryman and farmer, as it can be put to so many uses. Made of heavy galvanized iron, price, 50 cts.; made of block tin, 35 cts.

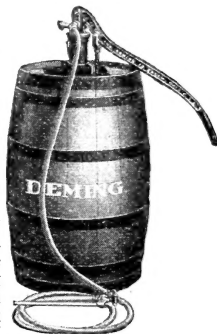
LOWELL CONTINUOUS SPRAYER. An unique contrivance that must be seen and used to be appreciated. Will send a mist-like spray straight ahead, up or down. Made of brass, price \$1.

LOWELL FOUNTAIN SPRAYER. A compressed-air Sprayer of the best type. Very strongly made, easy to adjust and use, having many unique and valuable features. Treated in detail in special catalogue to be had for the asking. Made of brass. Price, \$7.

LOWELL POWDER BLOWER. Effective in applying insecticides in powder form. Satisfaction guaranteed by the manufacturer. Price, 60 cts.

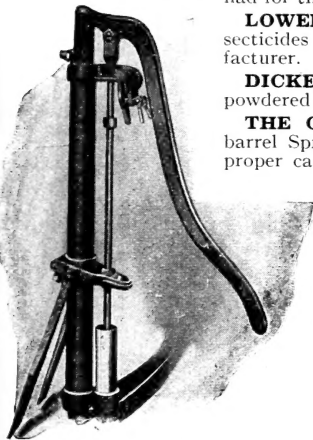
DICKEY POWDER DUSTER. Desirable for applying finely powdered insecticides. Price, 30 cts.

THE CENTURY BARREL SPRAYER. The best all-round barrel Sprayer on the market, very strong and durable, and with proper care will last for years. The pump is only 44 inches high, having the large air-chamber located principally within the barrel, leaving no projection to catch in the branches. The cylinder being submerged in the liquid is constantly primed. Equipped with a mechanical agitator and a double discharge "Y" so that two leads of hose may be used. Cylinder 2¼ inches, stroke 4½ inches. All working parts are of brass and the plunger is provided with special packing. Fitted with 12½ feet of ½-inch hose, Demorel nozzle and pole holder. Price, \$13. Extra lead of 12½ feet of hose with nozzle and pole holder, \$2.50 additional.



Century

THE CAPTAIN BARREL SPRAYER. This is a medium-priced outfit for the farmer, fruit-grower and gardener. No pains have been spared to make this the best barrel sprayer for the price. All working parts of brass. Equipped with efficient mechanical agitator and an adjustable clamp for attaching pump to barrel. Price, with 12 feet of ½-inch hose, couplings and Demorel nozzle and pole-holder, \$9.



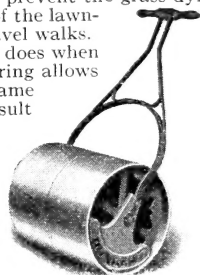
Captain Barrel Sprayer

THE LAWN ROLLER

There is no tool more essential to the care of a nice lawn than a good roller. It will prevent the grass dying out and assist in exterminating weeds, moles and other enemies. It adds to the efficiency of the lawnmower to have the lawn level. The lawn roller is necessary on the tennis-court and on gravel walks.

In the winter, when the moisture-laden soil becomes frozen, it expands just as water does when it freezes. Thus the sod raises up, and the thaw which follows the first warm days of spring allows the soil to settle back, but the grass roots, being much lighter, do not settle back with the same rapidity. This leaves the roots exposed to the air and the heat of the sun, with the result that the grass will die in places unless the lawn is thoroughly rolled during the spring months to bring the roots in contact with the soil again.

DUNHAM ROLLER-BEARING LAWN ROLLERS are the result of years of experience in the manufacture of lawn and land rollers, and are by far the easiest running on the market. The Dunham is the only hand roller made with the roller-bearing, and will run 40 per cent easier than any other; all but the largest sizes can easily be handled by one man. The face of the rollers is smooth and finished in aluminum; the outer edges are rounded to avoid cutting up the lawn. Sizes not in stock can be procured on short notice. Prices on application.



Lawn Roller

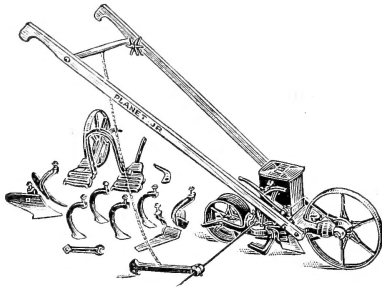


THE FOUNTAIN LAWN SPRINKLER

A very popular sprinkler. Makes a fine mist-like spray and distributes the water evenly over the radius covered. It can be moved to any part of the lawn without turning off the water. Made entirely of brass, extremely simple in construction and very serviceable. Price, 75 cts.

"PLANET JR." FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS

Space will not permit our showing and describing all of the "Planet Jr." tools, but we will send a fully illustrated catalogue, free for the asking, to any one who desires it, and we can supply promptly anything ordered. "Planet Jr." goods are standard machines, the best on the market. In sending your orders to us, you can rely on getting bottom prices.



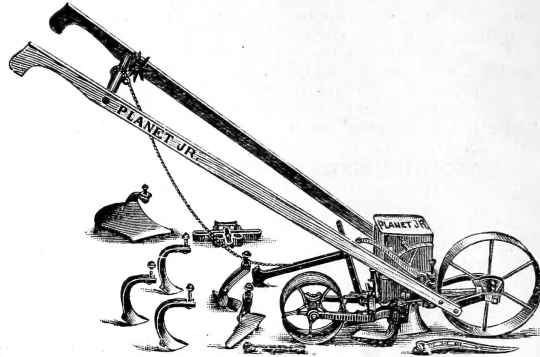
No. 25 Combined Single-Wheel Hill and Drill Seeder, and Double-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Price, \$13.

Double-Wheel Cultivators

- No. 11. 1 pair 6-inch hoes, 1 pair 4-inch hoes, 2 pairs cultivator teeth, 1 pair plows, 2 3-tooth rakes, 2 5-tooth rakes and 2 leaf guards. Price, \$8.50.
- No. 12. 1 pair 6-inch hoes, 2 pairs cultivator teeth, 1 pair plows and 2 leaf guards. Price, \$6.50.
- No. 13. 1 pair hoes only. Price, \$4.50.

Single-Wheel Cultivators

- No. 16. 1 pair hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, 1 7-inch rake, 1 4-inch rake, 1 garden plow and 1 leaf guard. Price, \$5.50.
- No. 17. 1 pair hoes, 3 cultivator teeth and 1 garden plow. Price, \$4.50.
- No. 17½. 1 pair hoes, 3 cultivator teeth and 1 leaf guard. Price \$4.
- No. 18. 1 pair hoes only. Price, \$3.



No. 4 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder; Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price complete, \$10.50; as a Seeder only, \$8.50

With this machine seed may be sown in rows, or dropped in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. It opens the furrow, drops and covers the seed, rolls the furrow and marks the next row all at one passage. By the removal of one bolt it can be changed from a seeder to a single-wheel cultivator.

No. 6 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price complete, \$13; as a Seeder only, \$10.50; as a Cultivator only, \$5.75

Intended to do the same work as No. 4 Seeder, but many prefer this tool as it has a higher wheel. The flow of seed from the hopper is very even and accurate, and it can be started or stopped at any time from the operator's position at the handles.

Quantity of Seeds Usually Sown to the Acre

NOTE.—If the **Genuine Genesee Garden Seed** and the **Genuine Crown Field Seed** are used, the quantities named below may be reduced from 20 to 50 per cent, thus making a saving in cost and giving a far better stand than by using the ordinary grade of seeds.

Barley, broadcast.....	2 to 3 bus.	Grass, Timothy.....	8 qts.
Beans, Dwarf, in drills.....	1½ bus.	Millet, German.....	1 bus.
Beans, Pole, in hills.....	12 to 16 qts.	Millet, Siberian.....	½ bus.
Beets, in drills.....	4 to 5 lbs.	Millet, Japanese.....	12 qts.
Broom Corn, in hills.....	3 to 4 qts.	Oats, broadcast.....	2 to 3 bus.
Buckwheat, broadcast.....	¾ to 1 bus.	Onions, in drills, for large onions.....	4 to 6 lbs.
Carrot, in drills.....	2 to 3 lbs.	Onions, in drills, for sets.....	30 to 40 lbs.
Corn, in hills.....	8 qts.	Parsnips, in drills.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Corn, for soiling.....	3 bus.	Peas, Early, in drills.....	2½ bus.
Corn, Kaffir.....	8 qts.	Peas, Marrowfat, in drills.....	2¼ bus.
Clover, Alsike.....	4 qts.	Peas, broadcast.....	3 bus.
Clover, Red.....	6 qts.	Potatoes, cut tubers, in drills.....	10 bus.
Clover, White.....	3 qts.	Radish, in drills.....	6 to 8 lbs.
Clover, Alfalfa.....	12 qts.	Radish, broadcast.....	10 lbs.
Clover, Crimson.....	12 qts.	Rye, broadcast.....	1½ to 2 bus.
Cucumber, in hills.....	2 to 3 lbs.	Salsify, in drills.....	6 to 8 lbs.
Flax, broadcast.....	1 to 2 bus.	Sorghum, or Sugar Cane.....	10 to 12 lbs.
Grass, Blue.....	2 to 3 bus.	Spinach, in drills.....	8 to 10 lbs.
Grass, Hungarian.....	1 bus.	Turnip, in drills.....	1½ lbs.
Grass, Lawn.....	2 to 4 bus.	Turnip, broadcast.....	2 lbs.
Grass, Orchard.....	2 to 4 bus.	Vetches, broadcast.....	2 to 3 bus.
Grass, Red-Top.....	2 to 3 bus.	Wheat, in drills.....	1½ bus.

FERTILIZERS

To return to the soil what the crops take from it is self-evident wisdom. Not to stimulate production, but to repair waste, is the true theory of all permanent fertilization, and any fertilizer to be really valuable must return to the soil these used-up elements. Animal bone and high-grade potash are the only true bases of reliable fertilizers, and we recommend none other to our customers. To our list of high-grade commercial fertilizers we have added, this year, two of what might be called Nature's fertilizers, viz: Pulverized Sheep Manure and Canada Hard-wood Ashes. Their very names suggest high value for exhausted soil.

- Bowker's Plant-Food.** Designed for application to potted plants in the house, highly concentrated, odorless, producing the most striking results. Small pkg. 15 cts., large pkg. 25 cts.
- Jappo Plant-Food.** Guaranteed to give potted plants a vigorous and healthy growth. Starts up new life in sickly or ill-nourished plants and gives added strength and beauty, with more abundant bloom, to healthy plants. Without odor. Trial pkg. 25 cts., lb. pkg. \$1.
- Ideal Lawn Dressing.** The most effective lawn fertilizer ever prepared; very quick-acting as well as lasting. Apply 5 to 10 lbs. to 400 sq. ft. 5 lbs. 25 cts., 25 lbs. \$1, 50 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$3, 200 lbs. \$5.50.
- Pure Raw Bone Meal.** The base of all high-grade phosphates, and a valuable fertilizer used alone. 5 lbs. 20 cts., 25 lbs. 75 cts., 50 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$2, 200 lbs. \$3.75.
- High-Grade Guano.** The best all-round fertilizer on the market for truck and other crops needing rapid growth and early maturity. 5 lbs. 20 cts., 25 lbs. 75 cts., 50 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$2, 200 lbs. \$3.50.
- Special Potato Manure.** A phosphate that will largely increase your potato crop. 5 lbs. 20 cts., 25 lbs. 75 cts., 50 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$2, 200 lbs. \$3.25.
- Excelsior Guano.** Cost moderate; results always satisfactory. 5 lbs. 15 cts., 25 lbs. 50 cts., 50 lbs. 90 cts., 100 lbs. \$1.50, 200 lbs. \$2.50.
- Nitrate of Soda.** The best source of commercial nitrogen. Care must be taken in using it alone. 5 lbs. 30 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.25, 50 lbs. \$2, 100 lbs. \$3.75, 200 lbs. \$7. Subject to change.
- Muriate of Potash.** The source of potash for high-grade fertilizers. 5 lbs. 25 cts., 25 lbs. \$1., 50 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$3, 200 lbs. \$5.50.
- Kainit.** A low-grade potash salt used in cheap mixtures. 5 lbs. 15 cts., 25 lbs. 40 cts., 50 lbs. 70 cts., 100 lbs. \$1.10, 200 lbs. \$1.75.
- Nova Scotia Land Plaster.** The best grade. Cheaper grades are dear at any price. 5 lbs. 10 cts., pk. 25 cts., 25 lbs. 30 cts., 50 lbs. 45 cts., 100 lbs. 75 cts., bus. 75 cts., 200 lbs. \$1.10.
- Asparagus Salt.** A special salt for use on asparagus beds; dry and very strong. 5 lbs. 10 cts., pk. 20 cts., 25 lbs. 25 cts., 50 lbs. 40 cts., 100 lbs. 60 cts., bus. 60 cts., 200 lbs. 90 cts.
- Pulverized Sheep Manure.** This is a pure natural fertilizer, and is unsurpassed for any purpose where quick and lasting results are wanted. It is an ideal lawn fertilizer, excellent for mixing with potting soil for greenhouse work and hotbeds and unequaled for general use in the flower and vegetable garden. 5 lbs. 15 cts., 25 lbs. 50 cts., 50 lbs. 90 cts., 100 lbs. \$1.50, 500 lbs. \$7, ton \$25.
- Canada Hardwood Ashes.** Indispensable as a lawn dressing, giving to the grass that deep, rich green color which is so much admired. They should be applied late in the fall or early spring, so that the rains and snows may carry the elements down to the roots of the grass. Also excellent for application to orchards as they return to the soil the very elements that trees require. 5 lbs. 15 cts., 25 lbs. 50 cts., 50 lbs. 85 cts., 100 lbs. \$1.40, 500 lbs. \$6, ton \$20.

Prices on all Fertilizers by the ton or carload quoted on application

We are Agents for
**BAUGH'S HIGH-GRADE
FERTILIZERS**

and
**FARM BELL SUPERIOR
FERTILIZERS**

Both brands of the highest quality
and guaranteed to give satisfactory
results.

Wherever Agricultural Implements
are used the name of

JOHN DEERE

Is known as the maker of the
highest type of Farm Machinery

We are pleased to announce to
farmers and truckers that we are now
Agents for the full JOHN DEERE line,
including the FAMOUS SYRACUSE
PLOWS.



How to Make a Lawn

If the ground intended for the lawn is wet and sour, it should first be thoroughly underdrained. In the autumn, dig or plow the ground to a depth of 6 to 12 inches, according to the nature of the soil. It should then be raked and leveled, to remove stones and get the soil in good tilth, after which make firm with a heavy iron roller. Where the natural soil is too stony, or gravelly, a supply of good mold should be spread over it to a depth of 2 to 3 inches, taking care to select earth as free as possible from weed seed. In March or April, before sowing the seed, the ground should be well cultivated, thoroughly cleaned, and made perfectly level with the iron roller, and as the subsequent appearance of the lawn depends in a great measure on this part of the preparation, it is of the utmost importance that it be well done. During this stage of the work, apply our **"Ideal Lawn Dressing"** at the rate of 10 pounds to a plot 25x25 feet and rake it in. The seed may then be sown, using our **"Brandywine Park Lawn Grass Seed"** at the rate of one quart to a plot 25 x 25 feet, or two bushels to the acre. The best time to sow the seed is in March or April, although good results are also obtained by sowing in September or October. Select a calm day, so that the seed may be distributed evenly over the ground. Finally pass over it a light roller, to compact the soil about the seed and give it a better chance to germinate.

Use Brandywine Park Lawn Grass Seed

Use Ideal Lawn Dressing

For full information about grass seed and grass seed mixtures for general and special purposes, refer to pages 18, 19 and 20 of this catalogue.

Let us know what you want to accomplish. An ordinary lawn? A golf-course? A tennis-court? A pasture? We are at your service and can help you to a right decision.

We do not purchase our grass seed from any large dealer in New York or Philadelphia but get our supplies direct from the grower, whether he be in Kentucky or Holland.

THE PHILIPS-THOMPSON COMPANY

Fourth and French Streets

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE